INSPECTOR,



OR

SELECT LITERARY INTELLIGENCE

FOR A.D. 1798.

THE VULGAR A. D. 1798, BUT CORRECT A. D. 1801,

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WINTH CENTURY.

—" An Inspector, able to spy afar,
Sits on the Mountain's brow; who could easily
Drag thee forth, even from the Abys." Callimach.

- "The Eyes of THE LORD are in every place,
 Spying out THE WICKED and THE GOOD."-
- " THY FATHER, observing in secret, Will repay THEE in public."

BIBLE.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. WHITE, FLEET-STREET; AND J. WRIGHT, PICCADILLY.

1799.

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ADDRESS

TO

The Literati of the British Dominions.

AMIDST the daily influx of modern publications, in every art and science, now pouring in from the Ocean of Literature on all sides,—"good, bad, and indifferent," (as shrewdly remarked by Lord Kenyon in the case of a noted Unitarian Printer,) sometimes instructing, frequently perplexing, and too often perverting the public mind;—to separate the wheat from the chass in the present "intemperance of Literature" throughout Christendom—to inspect summarily, but not superficially, a few select articles of "the good" for A 2

The excellent

commendation, and of "the bad" for reprehension and public warning, by skilful and well-digested *Pursuits of Literature*;— "Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;

"Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull; Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full:"

(leaving "the indifferent" to their native infignificance, to fink into oblivion); by endeavouring to combine the mighty (and if ably directed, irrefiftible) powers of facred and profane LEARNING, in aid of TRUTH and RIGHT, and in detection of ERROR and WRONG: - feems to be a material defideratum in the prefent age, oppressed by the quantity and quality of the productions of the Prefs; when it is become indispensibly requifite to recall the attention and the studies of Scholars from the frivolous and often noxious pursuits of Modiffe Literature -to those first principles and pure elements of Religion and Science, contained in Holy Writ, the highest of all classics, and in the most approved flandard authors both ancient and modern :-

-" All these, for the sake of ourselves, for the sake of the truth, for the sake of our

our constitution, and of the laws, and of the public safety, and of true religion, and of virtue, and of freedom; for the sake of the common weal of all—accurately to discuss, and thoroughly to investigate."

Demosthenes.

But, to entice and please the puling tafte of the public, fastidiously nauseating profound and laborious refearch, fuch important and various information must be brief and concife, yet sufficiently plain and intelligible, for those indolent readers who will not fubmit to the drudgery of " hatient thinking."—Mesa Bishiov mesa nanov— "A great book, containing little information, is a great evil." - And if the evil was complained of fo long before the invention of Printing, it furely is now grown intolerable, fince the art of book-making has been brought to fuch perfection, by the fostering aid of the illiterate, unprincipled, and mercenary crew of Master Printers throughout EUROPE, whose God is fordid gain - and who trample even on the Cross itself for filthy lucre! - aiding, abetting, A 3

A Herder,

abetting, and encouraging all that defolating inundation of licentiousness, immorality and infidelity-to be found in the orang-outang philosophy of modern Ehi-, curism, tending fast to Savagism; and in the atheistical religion of modern Stoicism or Fatalism; when the cumbrous volumes of Monboddo, Voltaire and Wieland, &c. are greedily fought, and printed with all the meretricious decorations of engraving, type, hot-prefs, and wire-woven paper!and the "Grape-shot of Literature" spreading havoc all around, in the lighter Effays of a Volney, a Condorcet, a Godwin, &c .in the deleterious Novels of a Lewis, a Holcroft, &c,-and in the licentious and unprincipled Plays, and Crazy Tales of Diablerie and Witchery, now pouring from Germany throughout Europe, and too fashionable, alas! in these kingdoms; threatening to rebarbarize EUROPE, to extinguish all light and all order human and divine in this most "highly-favoured" quarter of the globe. !!!

Alas! the age of the Aldus's, the Plantins,

tins, the Stephens's, those great scholars and revivers of Literature in Europe, is past!-And where shall we find, even in London, (that emporium of arts and sciences, and the first academy perhaps in the whole world,) the worthy fuccessors of a Roycroft, who could undertake fuch flupendous works as the London Polyglott Bible, and Castell's Heptaglott Lexiconthe glory of the British Press-such liberal patrons of found and folid literature, as a Bowyer, a Dodfley, and a Tonfon, &c .all men of learning and genius themfelves: - when some of the first-rate Printers of modern times reject, and will not venture even to print, at their own rifk, works of sterling merit, levelled point blank at the errors of the age - because - " they are too learned for the LONDON market "!!! - thus stifling honest literature, and libelling the character of the country which injudiciously supports them in affluence, while preying on its vitals. The enclosed

Among the "wife, speedy, and radical A 4 reforms,"

reforms," indeed, of the present " AGE OF Illum inism-REASON," and of INFIDELITY fo much talked of, and fo little understood,-the first and most important reform, and which loudly calls for the immediate and ferious attention of every Philosopher, Statesman and Divine, in the BRITISH PAR-LIAMENT, is to RESTORE THE RESPECT-ABILITY OF THE BRITISH PRESS - to prevent it from being degraded to the despicable level of the venders of the licentious and profligate Publications of GERMANY, at the great fairs of Leipfic, &c. which are now undermining the found and folid Literature of EUROPE, and the Literature especially of the Augustan Age in GREAT BRITAIN, of Hooker, Mede, Lightfoot, Newton, Locke, Butler, &c. - those ornaments of science and pillars of religion :and by no means to fuffer Mafter Printers and Master Booksellers in future to exercise their craft unlicensed,-without due inspection of their literary as well as moral qualifications; at a perilous feafon, when

1 Sandys

— in vitium LIBERTAS excidit, et vim Dignam LEGE regi.

"The liberty of the press has funk into abuse,
And intemperance, worthy of legal coercion."

Horace,

"License, they mean, when they cry liberty!—
For who loves that, must be first wife and good."

Milton.

This, however, is not the language of an enemy to a free press, nor of a political Mesmer, magnetizing the public mind to vend his own nostrums. He is only repeating a well-founded alarm, which the excellent Satirift, the Author of the Purfuits of Literature, has already founded; calling the public attention to the figns of the times, noticed by another pious and fagacious Layman, in his Morfels of Criticism, ten years ago: and fuffer me to recal the attention of the friends of public virtue and order, and of the lovers of science and of religion, towards another still more fober and scientific and sagacious Layman, fifty years ago, the respectable biographer of the great MACLAURIN—(that worthy disciple

disciple of the Newtonian School, and the rival of Cotes—both prosound mathematicians and philosophers, and pious Christians, like their great master)—in the last paragraph of the curious " Account of the Life and Writings" of that reviewer of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries, and admirable commentator on the Principia—published first in 1748.

He (Maclaurin) agreed with the great Mr. Cotes, in thinking that "the knowledge of NATURE will ever be the firmest bulwark against ATHEISM," and confequently the furest foundation of true Religion. This knowledge does more than excite mere wondering; it inspires love and adoration of the CREATOR, our " reasonable service:" for it must be a superficial view of NATURE indeed, that fuggests no relation or duty to HIM " in whom we live, move, and have our being." The argument from final causes—from the order and defign that evidently shews itself throughout the Universe-Mr. Maclaurin held to be "the shortest and simplest

of all others; and consequently of most general use, and the best adapted to the human faculties: whereas metaphysical deductions are to be apprehended but by the sew, and are ever liable to be perverted. So that although he could use them with as much subtlety and force as any man living, he chose rather, in his conversation, as well as his writings, to bring the dispute to a short issue in his own way."

"He was no less strenuous in the defence of Revealed Religion, which he would warmly undertake, either occafionally in conversation, or in those pernicious books, which have brought the name
of free-thinker into disgrace, and have
so much contributed to spoil our taste as
well as our morals."

"Such was the life of this eminent person, spent in a course of laborious yet not painful study; in "continually doing good," to the utmost of his power: in improving curious and useful arts; and propagating truth, virtue, and religion amongst mankind. He was taken from

us at an age (of 48 years 4 months) when he was capable of doing much more; - [like his great fellow-student Cotes, when not quite 34 years of agewhom Newton himself bewailed-" If Cotes had lived we had known something!"-in all the magnanimous modefty of transcendent genius.] - But he has left an example, which we hope will be long admired and imitated: till the revolution of human affairs puts an end to learning in these parts of the world; or the fickleness of men, and their satiety of the best things, have substituted for THIS PHILOSOPHY some empty form of false fcience; and by the one means or the other, WE ARE BROUGHT BACK TO OUR ORIGINAL STATE OF BARBARISM."!!!

THE INSPECTOR, who now freely offers his fervices to the LITERATI OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS, in a publication, (which, if patronized, will be occasionally continued, gradually filling up the comprehensive outline of the First Part,)—has been

been trained in the "Schools of the Prophets"—both Oriental and Occidental,
and studied Scientisic Philosophy under
the auspices of the great HIPPARCHUS,
its founder—o quantiles all, "the superlative lover of truth,"—as he is described
in the highest of all eulogies, by his excellent biographer and commentator Ptolomy—the father of Scientisic Chronology;
and under the higher auspices of

"THE TRUTH—THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD," and his chosen Evangelists and Apostles:

Αληθευούλες εν αγαπη.

"Telling truth in charity."—

"The whole truth, and nothing but
the truth."

with whom, in his riper years, he has principally conversed, — " smit with the love of sacred song." — And, after long rumination, as a retired student, watching THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES — after some unavailing essays, and much discouragement—would now be willing, if listened to, " to bring the dispute with French Philosophism, German Illuminism, and English

English Unitarianism, to a short issue in his own way," - by "re-ascending" to the facred fources of original information, in RELIGION and PHILOSOPHY, "without respect of persons, hypotheses, or systems in either, whether orthodox or heterodox! (: - By careful and circumspect research, conducted upon scientific principles, to develop and expose the new metaphysics, new politics, new philosophy, and new divinity, which have glided "unawares, by the contagion of the times," into some of the most admired publications of the prefent day: - among which, perhaps, the Public will be furprifed to find ranked even the truly respectable Author of the Pursuits of Literature — in his unconditional recommendation of Clarke, Jenyns, and Paley, as correct elementary standard books - however valuable to readers of a higher class.—Even the meritorious labours of a Michaelis, a Dathè, an Eichhorn and a Griesbach abroad, and of a Newcome, a Lowth-and of a far inferior. Geddes at home-will not all fland the fore test of the

the Ithuriel spear of TRUTH, but sometimes start up in the form of ERROR and idle assertion: nay, the decisions of our best and longest established Reviews those admirable literary almanacks of the times—condensing much curious, important, and often original information, into the narrowest compass—when weighed in the scales of sound and scientific criticism, will sometimes be found wanting."

To remove therefore from ERROR the powerful weight of fuch high and impofing authorities, as

VIRTUTIS VERÆ custos rigidusque satelles, "A guardian and rigid sentinel of REAL VIRTUE," is the INSPECTOR'S prime object; as will more fully appear in the progress of this publication.

The First Part, now offered to the Public, contains a summary inspection of the grand leading principles of the three Philosophizing Schools in Christendom;— French Philosophism, German Illuminism, and English Unitarianism.

If their main principles can be concifely yet thoroughly proved to be nearly akin, and "all false and hollow," though artfully and ingeniously, and sometimes learnedly, framed "to make the worse appear the better reason;" it follows of necessary consequence, that the Systems, or superstructures themselves erected thereon, however skilfully or elegantly constructed, must tumble to the ground; or, like "the gorgeous palaces," raised by the magic powers of Fancy, in Oriental Tales, melt into air, and,

"Like the baseless fabric of a VISION, Leave not a wreck behind."

Such is the arduous, fuch the adventurous talk, voluntarily undertaken by an humble Pioneer in the service of God and his Country.—And surely, however deficient and imperfect must unavoidably be the execution of a plan so vast and comprehensive;—which to complete, will require the combined, strenuous and unremitting exertions of "scholars ripe and good"—of the most learned and skilful

Triarii of Literature, and Veterans in Controversy - in this last stage of the most tremendous warfare ever conducted by the united powers of INFIDELITY and ANARCHY, not against the outworks, but the very citadel of our inestimable Con-STITUTION in Church and State, and even the impregnable Rock of Christianity itself,—never to be undermined—however buman establishments may be "unsettled:" -(for it is only fuch beroes that, under God, will " be able to fland in this evil day" of "trouble and of rebuke and of blashhemy," - " casting away imaginations," and contending for realities, and trusting in " the Divine panoply" - fo finely described by the Christian warrior PAUL;)-still some Praise surely is due (and impartial posterity will not withhold it, should the present generation deny,) to the bold, undarated, enterprizing Pro-JECTOR; who, though lonely, though unaffisted, though disencouraged, though " without honour in his own country," though desponding almost in the combined efforts

efforts of the learning and virtue of the age, to stem the desolating spread of " unsettlement of principles and unsettlement of institutions," - has yet the hardihood to endeavour to rouse " THE RELI-GIOUS INDIFFERENCE" - which is the fatal characteristic of the present age; by ftriking out fuch a plan, and tracing fuch an outline for mightier Students, bleft with more fplendid talents, and better opportunities of original information, to purfue and complete.-His humble province, like the careful and bufy bee, is to range from flower to flower, from weed to weed, extracting fometimes honey, and fometimes poison:

Apie modtin

-" HERE, A LITTLE; AND THERE, A LITTLE."

Dec. 31. 1798.

THE INSPECTOR.

PART I.

PART L

THE INSPECTOR.

MAIN PRINCIPLES OF

FRENCH PHILOSOPHISM, GERMAN ILLUMINISM,

ENGLISH UNITARIANISM.

Τρισσοπαρηνος ιδείν! ολοον τερας, είε δαήδον! Ταρίαροπες ΈΚΑΤΗ!——

"Triple-beaded Spettre! Pernicious Portent,

" Unintelligible! Hell-footed HECATE!"-QRPHEUS.

-" O Generation of VIPERS!"-THE BAPTIST.

"Beware of the leaven of the SADDUCEES."—
"Wo unto you SCRIBES and PHARISEES,
HYPOCRITES! For ye compass sea and land
To make ONE PROSELYTE; and when he is made,
Ye make him TWOFOLD MORE A CHILD OF HELL
Than YOURSELVES!"—— JESUS CHRIST.

SITTING in my remote and elevated Observatory, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, often wrapt in clouds, and buffeted B

by ftorms and tempests, incident to such an exposed fite; like my illustrious predeceffors, the noble Dane, Tycho Brahe, in his Observatory at Uraniburgh, on the Baltic Sea, or the still more adventurous Sons of Science, the French and Shanish Academicians, in their perilous station on the fummit of the Mountain of Pichinca. towering over Quito, in Peru, at the height of 2434 French toises, or fathoms, above the level of the fea-yet not the highest of the Andes—who were often in danger of being frozen to death, though almost under the Equinoctial Line;—as we learn from the aspiring and undaunted sufferers, Bouguer, Condamine, and Ulloa-in their curious and scientific narratives; and having a tolerable apparatus about me, especially fome excellent achromatic telescopes, though antiques, of Greek and Hebrew construction, besides others of later date, framed by modern ingenuity, and more commodious perhaps, but not fo much to be relied on in nice observations and calculations, as those inimitable instruments formed

formed and fashioned and graduated by those prime workmen, the Prophets, the Evangelists and Apostles, under the direction and guidance of the Grand Inspector himself—I have seized every favourable opportunity, every transient opening of a hazy atmosphere, for some years back, to view the present state of Literature throughout Europe, and especially in the British Isles:

-- Nunc desiderium curaque non levis!

And with grief and apprehension, perceive the inroads daily making, by "the triple-headed spectre" of French Philosophism, German Illuminism and English Unitarianism, in various shapes, and in divers disguises, artfully contrived, to allure and draw in unsuspecting readers unawares into the magic circle of their fascinating influence; by the formidable powers of ridicule and ribaldry, of methodism and hypercriticism, inveigling and beguiling "the unlearned and unstable," the half-

learned and prefumptuous, the giddy and the volatile, the grave and the ferious; who cannot bear the labour of thinking for themselves, or are puzzled how to distinguish and separate wholesome from deleterious doctrines.

The general refemblance between these modern philosophizing schools, and the A Fewish, the Sadducees, the Scribes and the Pharifees respectively, is pointed out in the fecond fcriptural motto; and these again, claim kindred with the Grecian fects-the Epicureans, the Academics, and the Stoics Those corrupters of the more ancient and purer philosophy of the feven fages, of Pythagoras and of Socrates .- And our LORD himself, although he inveighed with fuch pointed feverity against the Philosophists of his age and nation, yet honoured genuine PHILOSOPHY, the offspring of that WISDOM FROM ABOVE - THE ORACLE OF THE DEITY-admired and extolled by Yews and Greeks-and perfonified in Himfelf-" JESUS OF NAZARETH THE CRUCIFIED"-" to Yews a Rem lang block

block and to Greeks foolishness"—but to believers—" God's power and God's wisdom."

And the finest comment that ever perhaps was furnished, on the picturesque description of *Pythagoras*, pointing out to his disciples, the different avenues to *Virtue* and *Vice*, in the forks of the Greek letter Υ :

- "Et tibi, quæ Samios deduxit litera ramos, Surgentem DEXTRO monstravit limite callem."
- Pointed the road thy doubtful foot should take;
 There, warn'd thy raw and inexperienc'd youth,
 To tread the rifing right-hand path of TRUTH."

 Brewster's Persius.

—So finely contrasted, with the left-hand broad highway of ERROR;—we learn from the higher philosophy of Jesus Christ, in the following awful and most impressive admonition:

For WIDE is the gate, and BROAD the way
Leading off to PERDITION;
And MANY there be, who enter thereat:

But STRAIT is the gate, and NARROW the way Leading off to LIFE; And FEW there be that find it."

The grand source of philosophical error, is admirably defined by Chancellor Bacon:

—Nimia prapropera mentis festinatio, ad conclusiones temerè deducendas—

"An excessive and overhasty precipitancy of mind to draw conclusions rashly"—So well illustrated by Glanville—" As the chemist, by catching at it too soon, lost the philosophical elixir; so precipitancy of our understanding, is an occasion of error."—And Watts has judiciously adopted it in his excellent logic:—A rashness and precipitance of judgment and hastiness to believe something, on one side or the other, plunges us into many errors."

And this was well known to the disputatious philosophers of Greece, who called it app > hoy , "Ignava ratio," (as rendered by Cicero De Fato § 12.)—" Idle argument"—which he well explains, Genus interrogationis ignave atque iners, "An indolent

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indolent and flothful kind of argumentation;"—which will not employ the due pains, patience and fairness of mind, to discuss and canvass received opinions to the bottom.

And this too, we learn from the higher philosophy of Jesus Christ, and its fatal consequence; in that pointed (but generally misconceived) rebuke to his Jewish adversaries; when, blinded by bigotry and prejudice, they most "idly" attributed to an absurd consederacy with Beel-zebul, the Prince of Demons, those amazing dispossessions of demoniacs, which they could not deny.—A preposterous conclusion, which our Lord, arguing on their own principles, inferred, could only tend to the subversion of that formidable sway, over the minds and bodies of men, which they themselves admitted and dreaded:

—" O generation of vipers, how can ye speak well, being wicked? For out of the redundancy of the heart, the mouth speaketh."—

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" And

And I say unto you, that every idle assertion (ρημα αργον) whatsoever men shall speak, they shall render account thereof in a day of judgment."—Matt. xii. 36.

So intimately acquainted was the great AUTHOR AND FINISHER OF OUR FAITH, with the recesses of Grecian philosophy and Grecian dialectics!—Surely "fuch wisdom and such powers"—in a reputed "Carpenter's Son"—a youth of 30 years of age—may well convert into assonishment and admiration, the scepticism of the most prejudiced philosopher, and the cavils of the most obstinate gainsayer.

In the present awful and eventful year, 1798 (a), near the conclusion of which I now write, (December,) which is the first

(a) Two learned and pious writers, King, in his Signs of the Times, and Valpy, in his Affociation Sermon, published this year, both conclude, and "from independent enquiries" we are told, (BRITISH CRITIC, Nov. p. 548.) that the prefent year 1798, is the termination of the prophetic period of 1260 years, foretold by Daniel, in his "time, times and half a time," or 3½ prophetic years, or 42 months of 30 days; as explained

A and about the commencement

from the true epoch of Christ's birth, U. C. 749. three years before the commencement of the vulgar are, U. C. 753,

Fan 1

plained by John. (Compare Dan. xii. 7. and Rev. xi. 2-3.) reckoning from A. D. 538, the supposed " æra of the papal power," to its downfall, this year.

But with all due deference to their combined judgments, and diffidence in my own, respecting a matter so mysterious, the following scriptural and bistorical

objections feem to be insuperable.

1. The whole period of 1260 years, is represented both by the Prophet and the Evangelist, to be disastrous and calamitous to the remnant of the Patriarchal and Evangelical Churches, now "militant" or "fuffering here upon earth;"-during which the "two faithful witnesses," are to be persecuted, and at length slain. " when they shall have compleated their testimony" (TEXEGUES) Rev. xi. 7, against the grand apostacy and corruption of the world .- And the holy Catholic Church (or Congregation of the Faithful throughout the earth,) to be apparently extinguished by its exulting foes, for the short space of three prophetic days and an balf, when it is to be miraculously revived, to their confusion and dismay. Rev. xi. 11.—But though the Papacy is fallen, have the persecutions of the Church militant ceased? or rather, are they not increasing throughout Christendom to a frightful degree loss I ; d

An Decemb. 25, U.C. 753.

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hereafter), and perhaps, of a "new order of things"—whose beginning, wrapt in gloominess and thick darkness, witnessed

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2. The æra of the Papacy, or Romish jurisdiction over the Western Church, was not established until the constitutions of GREGORY THE GREAT and his Liturgy came to be generally received and fubmitted to, (especially in the celebacy of the clergy,) both of which feem to be not obscurely intimated by Paul, I Tim. iv. 3. by the arts of his enterprizing fucceffors Boniface III. and IV.; the former of whom, was graced with the title of "Universal Bishop" by the usurper Phocas, A. D. 606. And about A. D. 620, this ufurped title was acknowledged generally under Boniface V .- the fame year also in which MAHOMET published his famous vision, or ascent to Heaven, in the Eastern Church; the year before the æra of the Hegira, A. D. 621, or his "flight" from Mecca, where his pretended miffion was ill received by his countrymen. See Savary, Vie de Mahomet, p. 49, prefixed to his translation of the Koran.

And perhaps in the name of this celebrated impostor and corrupter of the Patriarchal and Evangelical Religion in the Eastern World by Islamism, as in the Western by Romanism—the "Intelligent" Orientalist may trace "the mystical number 666," (hitherto, but I apprehend, incorrectly, applied to the Papacy.—

Dicemb 25.

to the wife, the downfall of the Papacy, and the public rejection of Christianity, in the daringly hypocritical Manifesto, of those foi-difant, "True Mussulmen"—the

"for it is a man's number." Rev. xiii. 18.—whereas Actions, the numeral letters of which are generally assumed, is not the name of a man but of a people, and not Latin but Greek.)—for the name none, MaHMUD, as it is fully written, Lament. i. 11. fignifying evolutor, "celebrated," by a usual reduplication of the second letter, n Heth, extending the word to three syllables; and substituting their numeral values, D, or M final, 600; n, Heth, 8; D, or M medial, 40; 1 or Vau, 6; and n Daleth, 4. becomes:

608 = 8 + 600 = nm ... MaH-48 = 40 + 8 = mm - HaM-10 = 4 + 6 = mm - UD.

3. If now we count forward from the common year of the establishment of both impostures, A.D. 620, the prophetic division of 1260 years, it will bring us to the year A.D. 1880, when perhaps the grand prophetic period, intimated by Moses as involving "great plagues and of long continuance, and fore sicknesses and of long continuance" to the Jewish nation after the Roman Captivity, Deut, xxviii. 49—59. and included perhaps in that specified by Daniel viii. 13—14, as consisting of "2300 prophetis

the Despots of France, published by the instruments of divine wrath, Buonaparte, and a French destroying army, on the coasts of the Nile—the fatal prelude perhaps of that GRAND APOSTACY from the faith of Christ, now begun by the "great" and overpolished "Nation" of France, and threatening to overspread Christen-

prophetic days, or years," will be closed; supposing it to commence with Daniel's "70 prophetic weeks," or 490 years, from the restoration of the Jewish Polity in Church and State, by Nehemiah about 420 B. C. in the fourth year of Darius Nothus; (according to Mede's sagacious conjecture, counting back 490 years from the Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus A. D. 70. And according to the still more sagacious conjecture, of the learned and worthy Layman—(and Irishman too, were I at liberty to divulge his name)—in a Comment on the Revelations, 8vo, 1787, Payne, reckoning the 70 weeks the former branch of the grand prophetic period of 2300 days—and the latter 2300—490 = 1810; which added to A. D. 70, will give A. D. 1880.)

By this folution, offered with trembling awe—the chronological prophecies of the Old and New Testament will be found to harmonize most exactly with each other and with profane history; as may be more fully proved hereafter.

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world, in one wide wasting, desolating deluge:—It is my bounden duty, as a vigilant and not uninformed INSPECTOR, to notify to all those whom it may concern, the rise and growth of the triple-headed spectre—Child of Hell, and Parent of Sin and Death, which I shall borrow from the succinct statement, and philosophical survey, of the Monthly Review for last September; assuming the licence of a brother-reviewer—(though not of any London corps) to interweave, to illustrate and to criticize.

elapsed, since certain Strong Spirits in France, [Voltaire and his gang; in Switzerland, Rousseau, Helvetius, &c.; in Germany, Weishaupt, &c.; and in England, Hume, Gibbon, Monboddo, &c. &c. &c.] scattered [or revived] the seeds of a new species of philosophy, that has already raised its head to Heaven and overshadowed the Earth. Regarding with fastidious contempt all the established systems of policy,

Herder,

policy, of morals, and of religion, by which the conduct, and the opinions of mankind had hitherto been regulated; they laboured, with unremitting industry, supported by great talents, to give a new bias to the human mind; and to eradicate from it that principle which had contributed fo powerfully to facilitate government;that principle, which impels the many to fubmit their opinions to the real or supposed fuperior wisdom of the few .- Their labours were fuccessful. Having sapped the foundation on which the superstructure of opinion rested, it was not very difficult to fubvert those opinions themselves. Men began to look at the existing establishments of governments, and at received fystems of religious faith and morals, with a degree of suspicion proportioned to their antiquity; and unfortunately, the abuses in the one, and the errors of the other, which were but too obvious, ferved to confirm the favourite dogma of these new Apostles: - That they were ALL founded in tyranny, hypocrify and fraud;"-[unfairly reasoning,

reasoning, a dicto secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter, "from partial premises to a general conclusion"—by the usual precipitation of sophistry.]

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"That unique phænomenon in the Hiftory of Man, the FRENCH REVOLUTION, with the little good, and all the evil which it has produced, is one of the consequences of this change. That Revolution, which was itself an effect of the new philosophy, gave increased efficacy to its cause; and it imparted new energy to those "principles" which had been already found so powerful "unsettling" the human mind (according to remarkable and awful prophecyanatagagias-Luke xxi, 9.) The new teachers of the world did not neglect-to avail themselves of the advantage: they perfisted in their attack on the Old Establishments moral and political [with various and united powers of other restless and perturbed spirits, Matt. xii, 43. 2 Pet. ii, 20.] until, as they supposed, " they left not one stone upon another of that [venerable] edifice, which it had been the labour of

fo many centuries to raife, to strengthen and to establish.

It is not in the nature of the human mind to rest without a system. No sooner, therefore had the Philosophers [rather Philosophists (1)] as we have seen demolished the old systems—which combining perhaps some falsehood with much truth, had the sanction at least of the common sense of mankind, [and we may add, the weight of settled authority]—than they applied themselves to the sabrication of new theories [—new hypotheses rather (4) or fantastical systems]—in which imagination—[fancy(4)] rather] supplied the place of experience;

The philosophical use of words is of infinite importance to LITERATURE in general, especially in divinity and morality. And the utmost care and caution should be exerted, (especially by professional critics,) to acquire "clear, distinct and correct ideas," of words in general, and of elementary and technical terms in particular; and to adhere steadily thereto in writing: Hence, ancient and established terms, that

are bonest and of good report, should never be confounded with such sictitious mixed modes, as are produced in the slime of an innovating age of reason.

Thus

and man was confidered, as they [foolishly] wished him to be, rather than as he [wisely] is."

And those "fine things"—the blessed fruits of his unhallowed labours—which Voltaire predicted, in all the vanity of success—cursed with the gratification of his own wayward wishes—but regretted "he should not live to see," effected "in the next generation,"

Thus the venerable names of Philosophy, Religion, Unity, or unanimity, Illumination, &c. should be kept carefully separate from the contemptuous ones of philosophism, theophilanthropism, unitarianism, illuminism, &c.

Hypothesis, or fantastical system, which Newton so well defines in Natural Philosophy—" Quicquid ex phenomenis non deducitur, hypothesis vocanda est."—Princip. pag. ult. Whereas Theory is built upon sure ground;—" it marshals facts" or phenomena: And to still the reveries of Lucretius or Horace, those disciples of " the crazy wisdom" of Epicurus—(as the latter so justly describes it)—revived by the modern Epicureans, the advocates of Savagism, Rousseau, Condorcet, Monboddo, Godwin, &c.—to still such—" new theories"—is abuse of words.

Fancy too, is most frequently confounded with Imagination, as here.—The dreams of Fancy are unreal, or fantastical;—like Virgil's false dreams, they pass through

generation," are faithfully described by the masterly but profligate pen of a Stone, in his intercepted correspondence with Priestley. And surely the "expatriation" of the latter, as it is tenderly termed by some of his friends and fellow-labourers to promote the regeneration of GREAT BRITAIN—(but may it long continue, under the shadow of the Divine wing, "to be," as it "now

through the ivory gate; whereas the visions of Imagination are real, or founded in nature, and pass through Virgil's borny gate.—Johnson in his Philosophical Dictionary, though he gives them as synonymous, according to common usage, critically distinguishes them in his definitions:

"Fancy—the power by which the mind forms to itself, images and representations of things, persons or scenes of being:"—which are merely creatures of the mind, or mixed modes.

"Imagination—the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others."—Thus—"Our simple apprehension of corporal objects, if present is Sense; if absent, Imagination."—Glanville, who yet consounds the latter with Fancy.

And our first-rate English Classics mark the dif-

Thus

"now is," a religious and a loyal country!) cannot furely be regretted, by any thinking person, among his former friends and admirers (of whom I confess myself one), who now sees the revolutionary plans fully unmasked, of a rash Divine, and daring ecclesiastical and political Chemist, whose "religion"—as he so well states himself of the enterprizing Arabian im-

Thus Satan expresses to his daughter Sin, his furprize at calling Death his son. P. L. B. II.

-" That Phantasm, call'st my Son!"
-" Gorgons and Hydras and Chimæras dire."
- Milton,

" My fancy form'd thee of angelic kind." Pope.

"Whate'er of mimic art's reflected forms,
With love and admiration thus inflame
The power of fancy."—— Akenfide.

"And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unfeen"— Shakespeare.

unseen, i. e. out of sight, or absent—FANCY dealing in "fables" or sictions; IMAGINATION, in the correcter visions of real existence: such as John's description of the person and dress of the gloristed Jesus, written after his disappearance. Rev. i.

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postor Mahomet, his own prototype perhaps in the Eastern World—is "fwallowed up by his ambition."

"The public mind in France," observes this wily Machiavel (Stone), " is floating at present; not knowing on what ground to repose; unwilling to reject the Christian Religion, and yet ignorant how to distinguish the wheat from the chaff!!!"
—What a frightfully correct picture of "the TIMES," every where!

To fuch tremendous "unsettlement of principles, and unsettlement of institutions," in the language of revolutionary orators, are owing the incalculable calamities now thickly strewed throughout Christendom:

Hac fonte derivata CLADES,
In PATRIAM POPULUMQUE fluxit.

"From this fource are derived those waters of bitterness and strife, that have flooded the Constitution, and the People."

To stem, and to repel which, " if it be possible," and to confine within their wonted bounds, ere it be too late, will require

these,

the vigorous, the unremitting and the combined efforts of "fcholars ripe and good"of every emeritus professor among the triarii of literature, and veterans in controversythe joint labours of the flatefman, the philosopher and the divine-" as much as in them lieth"—as they wish to restore and promote-"GLORY to GOD in the Highest; and on EARTH, PEACE; and GOODWILL among MANKIND."-For, notwithstanding the trite and current affertions, that "Truth can never be injured by debate;" and that " Freedom of debate is the Protestant charter;"-yet if debate be conducted feebly, fuperficially, irrelevantly, vaguely, unskilfully, or intemperately, it will injure the facred cause of TRUTH, which it professes to uphold, and obstruct and retard the gradual progress of that REFORMATION, which never will be perfected by the babble of " WISE, SPEEDY, AND RADICAL REFORM !"-

To "try all things" with the Apostle—and then, rejecting the erroneous and the corrupt—"to hold fast"—"whatsoever C 3 things

things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are lovely, and of good report"
—is by no means a short or an easy task.—
And "radical reform" (by an abuse of
terms, put for eradication) is of all others
the most unwise and ruinous: as France
has demonstrated by woful experience—
where the philosophizing plan of "decatholicising" and "anarchizing" the kingdom, by "the parallelism of the sword"
or guillotine—has produced, and still continues to produce its proper fruits:

LAMENTATION and MOURNING and WOE.

Deep laid indeed are the plans, and widely mischievous the operations of that gigantic monster, French Philosophism, "dreadful exceedingly and very terrible"—surpassing Roman republicanism, that "systematic destroyer of mankind"—as destroying both soul and body—with crafty and siend-like wiliness endeavouring to "strike but hide the hand"—that hand impiously uplisted to "crush Christian-ity,"—if it were possible for "the snares

of death or gates of hell to prevail against it;" yet too fatally successful in undermining and overthrowing religious establishments—so necessary to keep alive the vital spirit of " pure and undefiled Religion, by a learned priesthood, in the present state of civilized society; counteracting by their vigilance, and study of the original languages of Scripture, the mistranslations and misinterpretations of error, and the overslowings of insidelity—A wise and politic institution; even whose abuse (if not outrageous) is less ruinous than its abolition.

The grand battery of French Philosophism, is served by the potent artillery of Ridicule and Ribaldry—so successfully employed by Voltaire and D' Alembert, down to Peter Pindar and Paine, (the most illiterate but not least mischievous of the French school,)—calculated to do infinite execution among the uninformed and unthinking who compose the bulk of mankind—"Laugh Democritus and make me laugh"—said Voltaire, to D' Alembert, the C 4 wiliest

wiliest of the conspiracy, next to himself-" and our business will be done." - Among the valuable vindications and apologies of Christianity, repelling and retorting their weapons, there are two, that deferve especial commendation, as finished models of acute, learned and liberal controversy: 1. Lettres de quelques Juifs à M. Voltaire, 3 tom. 4 edit. Paris, 1776-compleatly foiling Voltaire at his own weapons by the most refined and caustic wit and raillery, and flaying this boaftful Goliath with his own fword, exposing his utter ignorance and misrepresentations of the Hebrew Scriptures, especially in that exquisite and inimitably folemn irony of the Golden Calf, with fuch poignant ridicule, and cool farcasm, as to provoke his philosophical nonchalance past all endurance; witness his weak and peevish reply, which has nothing to recommend it but its lying and whimfical title:

Un Chrêtien, contre quarante Juifs.

2. That able biblical chemist and veteran in controversy, Bishop Watson, has furnished, furnished, in his popular Apology, a masterly refutation of Paine's calumnies against the Bible; exhibiting, the finest contrast throughout, to the ignorance, effrontery, witticism and ribaldry of that "Mohawk warrior" in religion and government.

The mischievous influence however of Paine's works has been widely diffeminated, by the affiliated Societies of Great Britain; who subscribed, we are told, (probably with the aid of the French Directory,) no less a sum than £ 10,000, to indoctrinate the British people, previously to their rifing en masse against their Constitution and Government:—and the same righteous pains have been bestowed in Ireland, and with more fatal fuccefs, by large editions of the Rights of Man poured forth from the presses of Dublin, Cork and Belfast, and circulated at the lowest rate, and even gratis, among the ignorant and " femi-barbarous" peafantry. - An immense edition of it in French, has also been published in France, but little read,

as we learn from the intercepted correfpondence of Doctor Priestley, with his
"expatriated" friends in that country;
who would (Priestley and all) be found
guilty alike, by any impartial jury (not
composed of free citizens) upon the old
legal maxim of Noscitur a socio;—from
the treasonable correspondence of J. H.
(John Hurford) Stone, who out of his own
mouth is condemned of conspiring to subjugate and ruin that native country "in
which he had been born and educated, and
had enjoyed the high advantages of her
protecting Government."

"This presumptive evidence against Doctor Priestley, may be resisted"—(we are told by his apologists the M.R.)—" by testimony of a contrary description."—However they have adduced none; and the following evidence of an American neighbour, honest Peter Porcupine, cannot well be resisted.

"Since Doctor Priestley," says he, "wrote his Letter to the People of England, stating that 'here (in America) the Press

Press is free, here Truth is not a libel,"—
"experience it seems has changed his opinion."—" He has suffered the just punishment of his malignancy against his country; he has been cheated, neglected, scorned. He is now in an obscurity hardly penetrable; he is reduced to poverty, and is bursting with vexation. All this has had an effect. And I will state as a fact, which I call on him to deny if he can, that he has lately declared that REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENTS ARE THE MOST ARBITRARY IN THE WORLD." (c)

This

(c) In the Summer of 1787, I also had a conversation with Doctor Prieslley, at his commodious and elegant villa near Birmingham;—in the course of which American politics were introduced. He warmly recommended the American latitudinarian plan, of no Church Establishment, but a general and impartial toleration of all religious sects.—I pleaded the recency of the American Constitution; and that no valid argument could be drawn from the state of that new country, for sifty years at least, until their Constitution should be thoroughly settled.—And I then suddenly retorted—"Prithee, Doctor Prieslley, have you felt no inconvenience in being subject to the beck of every old woman

This most eventful year, A. D. 1798, of the Vulgar Æra, has at length sprung in its sullest extent, the deep and wide mine, hollowed under and throughout Christendom, by Gallic infidelity, planned and executed with truly diabolical subtilty, by those prime missionaries Voltaire and his gang. And the Coasts of Europe, Asia and Africa, have heard with terror and affright, the tremendous explosion of Buonaparte's impious and hypocritical Manifesto, on the Banks of the Nile, July 1, 1798.

—" In the name of God, gracious and merciful: There is no God but God: He has no Son, or Associate in his Kingdom!!!"—

——Impulfu, quo maximus infonat ÆTHER; Disfultant RIPÆ; refluitque exterritus AMNIS.

woman in your congregation?—" No man, Sir," anfwered he with warmth, " bas felt it more severely than myself."—" If so," replied I, " Give me an ecclesiastical establishment."—This I will aver to be truth; and I will not affront Doctor Priestley, by hesitating whether he would vouch it, if he were appealed to by—The Author.

Thūs

Thus has "the great Nation" of FRANCE, openly taken the lead in the GRAND APOSTACY from CHRIST, fore-boded to be the diffrace and the punishment of the "latter days," or age of the suffering Church, by the Emissary of an unprincipled DIRECTORY;—this worse, than the robber Cacus.

Such avowed apostacy, combined with fuch gigantic ambition and violence, feems alas! to be "the beginning of forrows," by the righteous judgments of offended Heaven ;- the dreadful forerunner perhaps of "the third and last woe," foretold to "come quickly" after the apparent extinction of CHRISTIAN FAITH upon Earth, for a thort period, of three prophetic days and an half," by the destruction of the " faithful witnesses" of the Patriarchal and Evangelical Churches-" after they shall have finished" their unavailing testimony, to an inconfiderate, a negligent and a perfecuting world, in the last days of trouble and of rebuke and of blashhemy !!!" -Are not these, "the days of vengeance"

now commencing, predicted to precede the fecond coming of THE SON OF GOD, in power and great glory?—when FRANCE, who has so long taken a lead in arts, in arms, in all the refinements of civilized and polished society, is now the first to cast off her allegiance to that SON OF GOD?—Is there not now alarming—is there not now frightful ground for our Lord's foreboding?

"NEVERTHELESS, (or notwithstanding the accumulated evidences of his divine mission, and of his universal authority in Heaven and upon Earth)

-WHEN THE SON OF MAN COMETH, WILL HE FIND FAITH UPON EARTH? -

A merciful respite has, near its close, been given to the nations, whose fate stood, at the beginning of this year, trembling in the balance of offended justice,—by the signal and decisive triumphs of the British Navy on the Coast of Egypt and of Ireland, gratefully acknowledging the mighty aid of the Lord God of Hosts;—whose banners and ensigns still

still wave with DIEU ET MON DROIT, in "a just and necessary war," and which therefore, have inflicted, HONI SOIT QUI' MAL Y PENSE, on those disturbers of the whole world, the foes of God and Man, facrilegious and unprincipled, to a frightful degree, almost incredible.-When even the stupid, the brutish Egyptians themfelves-long fince, " the basest of the kingdoms"-as fealed by the unerring word of prophecy, Ezek. xxix. 15. and degraded to be the flave of flaver of her Mamaluke Beys-fpurn with contempt and indignation at the barefaced hypocrify of the crocodiles of France-professing that "they can place no faith in fuch "True Musfulmen"-" who have denied their OWN God, and renounced their own Propher" -and who, pretending to honour Mahomet, neither read nor understand his Koran, nor practife his rules of " right and juftice:"-while they profess to come, " to avenge the people of that fuperb and unhappy country; - to render glorious the destiny of the Egyptian nation." Amidst

Amidst the gloom which still overhaugs Christendom—(if we inspect the signs of the times, and listen to the warning voice of prophesy, cautiously and skilfully interpreted)—a ray of hope, to chear the despondency of the intelligent and thoughtful Christian philosopher, still illumines our western horizon;—

-Divisos orbe BRITANNOS:

those fortunate, those sequestered isles, where rational religion and sound learning still statement. And long, very long, may they continue to enjoy "the glorious liberty of the Gospel?"—but which only can prevail, where "THE SPIRIT OF THE LORD" presides, "ungrieved" and "unquenched."

It is a glorious, a reviving, an animating idea, (which only great and enlightened minds (d) could conceive,) that as Bri-

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(d) "Possibly it may be the appointed office of this country (G. Britain) to extend and establish the TRUE PAITH throughout the world!"

BRITISH CRITIC, Nov. 1798. 548.

subsist.

TAIN was made the bleffed instrument of introducing the first fruits of the Reformation from the corruptions and abominations of Romanism—by the powerful and energetic preaching of a Wickliff, first bearing testimony against that Antichristian Church, in the year A. D. 1360. See L'Enfant Concile de Constance, vol. i. p. 201.—and which seems to be strongly marked in

See their admirable extract from Dr. Valpy's Difcourse, August 13, 1798; and their pious Reslexions on the British Navy Triumphant, p. 552.—" giving the people at large, at once an authentic relation of their glory, and a due reference to the ALMIGHTY Author of that glory."—

"Here then (for what better opportunity can we take?) let us make a folemn appeal to our countrymen! Let them at length fee, where their true glory, and the true ground of their fafety, is placed. Our two last victors in particular, Lord Duncan and Lord Nelson, (to their immortal honour be it ever commemorated!) have fought like Christian foldiers, and have openly ascribed their victories to The Lord of Hosts. Let not such examples be lost! Let us become not only a religious nation, but open professors of our religion; not concealing it, as too many have done as if they were askamed of it, but rendering it exemplary.

in Daniel's 1290 days, counting from A. D. 70, when the "daily facrifice was taken away at Jerusalem, and the abomination of defolation fet up" by the Romans: (for 70 + 1290 = 1360.)—and who, by his admirable vernacular Translation of The Bible, begun A. D. 1380, prepared the way for that "blessed" enfuing "martyr," Huss, who began to preach at Prague in the year A. D. 1405.

We ftand forward as the Defenders of the Civil Liberties of EUROPE, against an all-devouring tyranny; and a glorious office it is. But how much greater will be our praise, if we should prove also the Bulwark of Christianity; if we should become, in the hands of Providence, the means of substituting the pure Faith of our National Church, throughout EUROPE, for the declining Corruptions of Romanism! With this exalted hope Let us one and all be religious; in public, in private, in our families, in our hearts! And He who has blessed our Admirals, will bless us all."

Nor is the exalted spirit of genuine religion extinguished in IRELAND—Witness the Act of Vestry, that appeared in Faulkner's Journal, Sept. 11. 1798, from a Parish in the vicinity of Ballynamuck, after the battle fought there in which the French and Rebels were defeated, Sept. 8.

See L'Enfant, p. 26—205.—exactly at the end also of Daniel's "1335 days" (for 70 + 1335 = 1405.)—an amazing coincidence in both cases!—So, there is no slight ground to presume, that the British Isles, by his inscrutable decrees, "whose ways are not as our ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts—and whose mysterious dispensations of light and knowledge, gradually vouchsafed to purblind mortals, time only can unfold, and their accomplishment explain—if it be not unsafe to argue from the antecedent analogy, (not

"At a PUBLIC VESTRY held this day, it was unanimously resolved:

on Sunday next the 16th inft. to THE LORD GOD OF HOSTS, for the Defeat of Gallic Invasion and Domestic Rebellion in the heart of the kingdom, at Ballynamuck in the county of Longford, on Saturday last; and for the special Deliverance of this Church and Town from the horrors of war and battle."—

4. "That these Resolutions be recorded in the Vestry Book, as a memorial of our gratitude to our DIVINE PROTECTOR, and human Desenders of every description; as a testimony to our Children, that WE have not altogether forgotten THE GOD OF OUR FATHERS."

unwarranted by Prophetic Scripture)—may perhaps be "a chosen people—a royal priesthood"—to supply the place of the rejected, the infatuated, and hitherto incorrigible Jews, in "spreading the TRUTH from pole to pole,"—from the rising to the setting sun;—diffusing, with the English language, the knowledge and worship of

THE ONLY TRUE GOD—
THE GOD AND FATHER OF OUR LORD JESUS
CHRIST——

in finishing that glorious Reformation, which must soon be "the desire of all nations"—when the present "tyranny shall be overpast."—And to bring about which, in the proper "times and seasons" known only to "OMNISCIENCE"—(as we learn from the beloved, the only genuine Son of God—" in all the magnanimous humility" of his "transcendant exaltation")—might perhaps be one grand purpose of the French Revolution itself, to be effected by Omnipotence—notwith-standing

standing all the apparently "little good" it hath hitherto wrought, and abundance of real and still dreaded evil.

In the present awful crisis therefore, and perhaps at the commencement of the most interesting age or dispensation the world ever faw fince the deluge; destined to precede the triumphant return of the Son of Man, in the clouds of Heaven, with visible pomp and glory, attended by myriads of angels-according to his own express prediction ratifying prophesy -Matt. xxiv. 30. and xxvi. 64. and AEts i. 11. fulfilling Dan. vii. 13-14. I now entreat, I now befeech, I now supplicate, the attention of " all that have ears to hear;" while I enter my formal, " written" Protest, in the most solemn and impressive terms, seriousness itself can dictate—as "a Servant of the Most High God "-as " a Priest" after the patriarchal and evangelical orders of Melchizedek. and of Jesus Christ-as a benevolent Citizen of the World-and as a faithful, a loyal and a willing Subject of the British D 3 Empire

Empire—against the following Manifesto of Thomas Belsham, published in the Monthly Review of October 1798, p. 148. openly apostatizing from the Christian Faith!—

" Neither Jesus nor his Apostles ever explicitly declare, that they themfelves admitted the philosophy which governed the language of the country in which they lived; much less do they profess to teach it as of divine authority. They leave the mythology of evil spirits (like many other popular opinions and prejudices) in the same state in which they found it, to be corrected in the course of time by the principles which they taught, and by the growing good fense of mankind. The fact is, that they neither positively affirm, nor authoritatively contradict, the existence and agency of an EVIL SPIRIT. but express themselves on this subject exactly as the rest of their cotemporaries did.—Happily for us, there is no evidence from REASON to prove that ANY SPIRIT, (GOOD

(GOOD OF EVIL) SHARES WITH THE SU-PREME, IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNIVERSE; nor do the SCRIPTURES, carefully fludied and rightly underflood, authorize any fuch unphilosophical and mischievous opinion!!!"

I read with furprise, and amazement, such extreme idleness of affertion throughout, couched in so short and pregnant a paragraph; not only quoted, but quoted with applause, in that widely circulated Review, the Monthly, in the following terms:—publishing such a sequel and enlargement of Buonaparte's Manifesto, throughout the literary world:

"We confess ourselves more inclined to adopt Mr. Belsham's notions concerning The Devil, than those of Mr. Wilberforce; (in his Review of Wilberforce.) The former has so neatly expressed our own ideas on the subject, that we cannot do better than employ his words."—Then follows the preceding extract.

D₄ Whatever

Whatever be the respective merits or demerits of the works referred to, I know not, as they have not reached me yet (December 1798.) Nor should I, as an INSPECTOR OF LITERATURE, have dragged forward into public light and reprehension, the puny writer of such indefensible positions, on rational, philosophical and scriptural grounds, had not the officious sedulity of his reviewing friends obtruded them on the Public, and given currency to opinions so idle and so no-xious, by their unconditional adoption thereof.

I am no friend to methodisms of any kind, (or new modellings of Scripture,) licensed or unlicensed, as every page of this work may evince; and therefore, while I reprobate these of Mr. Belsham, I do not vindicate those of Mr. Wilberforce:—but surely the latter are entitled to more lenity of censure, as proceeding from "an honest and good," a pious and patriotic heart, though not perhaps a persectly clear and well-informed head, versed in the scientistic

entific study of the Scriptures, so essential to constitute a critical divine; and whatever may be Belsham's merits as a political writer, (with which I am unacquainted,) I am thoroughly satisfied of his demerits as a divine—and descry somewhat of the gall of bitterness, of overweening sondness for paradox, and of gross violation of historical truth, even in these short extracts.

But to proceed to the positions themfelves:—

did not tamely acquiesce in the "mythology, fabulous philosophy, or religious prejudices and popular opinions," of the age,—is evident from the whole tenor of the New Testament, and the "unaccommodating" spirit of Christianity, as acknowledged by its opponents, provoking all that frequency of "persecution for conscience sake," in ancient and modern times.—In addition to the foregoing severe reprehensions of The Baptist and of Jesus Christ, against the Jewish philosophizing sects, I shall

shall state the earnest and anxious admonitions of Paul to his favourite pupils Timothy and Titus, against the Oriental and Grecian Philosophism;—which it is "strange" how Belsbam, "passing strange" how his Reviewers, could overlook or forget:

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" O Timothy! Guard the [precious] deposit [of HOLY SCRIPTURE] entrusted to thy charge; avoiding, the profane empty verbiage, and paradoxes of the falfely denominated knowledge; which fome professing, have erred respecting THE FAITH .- Suggest these, thoroughly witnessing before THE LORD; not to dispute about words, as tending to no profit, but rather to the subversion of the hearers: strive to render thyself approved to God, as a labourer unabashed, rightly distinguishing the ORACLE OF THE TRUTH : but the profane and empty verbiage shun, because it will proceed still further in impiety; for their discourse will corrode like a gangrene."-

" [O Titus!] Foolish disquisitions, and genealogies

genealogies [of the Gods], and disputations and controversies about the Law [and the Gospel] shun; for they are unprofitable and vain."

- 2. JESUS CHRIST and his Apostles do "positively affirm" and authoritatively teach the existence and agency of an EVIL SPIRIT, called in the Old Testament SATAN (e) ("the adversary"), and over all
- (e) With the usual idleness and hardiness of affertion which is the characteristic of the modern philosophizing schools, Paine declares, (vouching Belsbam's:) -1. "The character represented under the name of SATAN does not correspond to any Hebrew idea.— 2. "In the [spurious] book of Job, is the first and only time this name is mentioned in the Bible;"strangely overlooking Ps. cix. 6. 1 Chron. xxi. 1. and Zechariah iii. 1-2. exactly harmonizing both in name and character, with the Introduction of the most ancient Poem in the world-for fuch is Job's-the most fublime and beautiful alfo, but the most difficult—and the most fully authenticated, by the numberless quotations therefrom, in the Old and New Testaments .-To the existence and character of Job himself, (who was cotemporary with Abraham's grandfather, Nabor,) Scripture bears the most honourable testimony, Ezek. xiv. 20. James v. 11.

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the East at the present day SATHAN or SHEITAN, from the patriarchal age of Job, from the age of David, before the Babylonish captivity, and from the age of Zechariab after :- and in numberless pasfages of the New; where it is rendered o wornes, " THE WICKED," by way of bad eminence; and o a TISING, "THE AD-VERSARY," and represented as synonymous with ¿ Διαβολ , THE DEVIL, or the [false] 'accuser and " calumniator of the brethren;" - o feurns nai o warne [TE feuses] " the liar, and the father of the lie" (or grand ahostacy + - ανθρωπονίου Φ απ' αρχη, " a murderer of mankind from the first:"-and whose titles are thus fummed up from the whole Bible, by John, Rev. xii. 9 .-" The Great Dragon, the Old Serpent, called the Devil and Satan, deceiving the whole habitable [world]". Compare Matt. vi. 13. and xiii, 9. with Mark iv. 15. and Luke viii. 12. and Gen. iii. 1. and 2 Cor. xi. 3.

3. They expressly establish the popular belief of the "existence and agency" of that

that "evil spirit," whom the Jews (f) styled Beelzebul; signifying "master of the coelestial habitation"—(for zabul denotes the "habitation" or mansions of "the Sun and Moon" in particular, those prime objects of heathen idolatry—Habak. iii. 11.) corresponding to Beelsamen, among the Syrians, signifying "master of the beavens;"— and which titles Paul has so accurately and admirably rendered

(f) BEELZEBUL, is usually derived from Baal or Beel, " master," and the Rabbinical or Chaldaic zabal, fignifying "dung"—as if it were a contemptuous epithet. But is it likely that the Pharifees, who admitted the reality of demoniacal possessions, and dreaded the power of the "Ruler of the aerial jurisdiction," would have fo provoked his vengeance, upon their own principles?—Especially, when we are told, "that on the day of expiation they offered a goat to Sammael or Satan, that he might not accuse them of their crimes before God, because they believed him to have the power of doing it; - and this, after their return from the Babylonish captivity; when they are generally, [but mistakenly,] supposed to have been entirely cured of their fondness for idolatry." See Farmar on Miracles, and the authorities he cites, p. 102 .- And Farmar

rendered—Ephes. ii. 2.—τον αρχοντα της εξεσιας τε αερος—" the Ruler of the jurisdiction of the air," (or atmosphere,)—corresponding to the Grecian and Roman Jove—" of the spirit, now operating in the sons of disobedience," whom the Apostle expressly styles, 2 Cor. iv. 4.— ο Θεος τε αιωνος τετε, " The God of this AGE," (or dispensation,)—" who blinded the understandings of the unbelievers, that the illumination of the Gospel of the glorised Jesus Christ, (who is an IMAGE

Farmar is a voucher of authority among the Unitarians.

Beelzebub is incorrectly substituted for Beelzebul, in the common editions, and versions of Matt. x. 25.— and should be rectified, not only from the best Mss, but also from the context, xii. 24. and parallel passages. It signifies "Master of the bornet" or "deadly fly," Eccles. x. 1.—" the Abyssinian dog-fly," Isa. vii. 18. as zebub is plainly understood.—This was an inferior dæmon, or intelligence of the Starry host—Sirius, or intelligence of the Dog-flar, in whose sultry season, of the Dog-days, the bornet or gad-fly rages most violently.—His Oracle was at Ekron, 2 Kings i. 1.— Hence one of the epithets of the Grecian Jove—mounce, "averter of flies."

OF

of the Deity,) might not shine upon them;"—in perfect unison with the express declarations of our Lord, styling Satan, δ αρχών τε κοσμε τετε, " the Ruler of this world," John xii. 31. and xiv. 30. as exercising a powerful sway therein. And to the officers sent to apprehend Him, he declared, Luke xxii. 53. "This is your hour, and the Authority of the Darkness."

Junidichia

The intimate connexion between Oriental and Grecian demonology, is unfolded, by John, Rev. ix. 11. in the myfical name of "the Angel of the abyss;" which in Hebrew, was Ab-addon, (or Aub-adon, signifying "Lord of destruction;") but in Greek, βασιλευς-απολλυων — "Destroying King."—And this admirably corresponds with the Intelligence residing in the Sun, according to Grecian mythology, styled Αναξ Απολλων, in their oldest poets, Homer and Archilochus; whom the latter thus describes:

Αναξ Απολλον, και συ τες μεν αιτιες Πημαινε, και σφας ολλυ, ώσπερ ολλυεις.

" King

"King Apollo! Perfecute thou the guilty, And destroy them, as thou destroyest."

And to establish the Evangelist's interpretation beyond a doubt, Euripides thus introduces Phaethon, complaining:

Ω χρυσοφεγγες 'Ηλι, ως μ' απωλεσας; 'Όθεν Σ' Απολλων, εμφανως κλησει βροτος.

"O golden-torched GoD, how hast thou destroyed me? Whence THEE, Apollo (destroying) mortals plainly call."—

The general title of the Sun, varying in the different dialects of Greece, Aer-19, Her-19, and 'Hr-19, is plainly derived from the Hebrew ÆL, fignifying in the abstract, "power," whether beneficent or destructive;—as in Laban's threat to Jacob—"It is in the power of mine hand to do you hurt," (L'zel), Gen. xxxi. 29.; and in the concrete sense, "powerful."

4. "Happily" for mankind, this universal persuasion of the "existence" and "agency" of a powerful wicked spirit, has been clearly revealed in The Bible, to forewarn them of their danger; permitted

mitted, under the controul of THE Su-PREME BEING, to try and to tempt the fons of men-" to fift them as wheat," as our Lord informed the over-confident Peter, Luke xxii. 31.; who has in kindness taught his disciples - " to watch and hray that they enter not into temptation" through their own felf-fufficiencythat our HEAVENLY FATHER would not "bring us into trial, but deliver us from the wicked."-And furely, if the righteous JOB-if ABRAHAM, " the friend of God" -if JESUS CHRIST, " the Son of his love"-were brought into trial, for the glorious proof and test of their exemplary faith and refignation-under which they rose " more than conquerors" - what " fear and trembling," yet what thankfulness and gratitude should the amazing discovery of our danger and of the means of deliverance work in every thoughtful mind !- If it be alarming to know, that " Great is He [prefiding] in the (Infidel) World"-how comfortable is it to learn, that

that "GREATER IS HE [presiding] in /

"Count it all joy, my brethren, when ye shall be involved in various trials (weipadicos), knowing that the proving of your faith worketh patience." Fames i. 2. The word weipaous ambiguously denotes " irial-" in general, both in a good and bald fenfe a under which we may rife victorious; with God's help; as diftinguifhable from " temptation," under which we fall and fink. Here, it is evidently used in the good fense; as chiefly throughout the New Testament. And the verb weibacount is also ambiguous; but plainly used in a bad sense, in that excellent vindication of the DIVINE GOODNESS, from being the Author of Temptation, and most truly philosophical description of its rise and progress; furnished by the same Apostle, in the sequel of his admirable Epifle, i. 13. Let no one when tempted (weipagonews) fay -" I am tempted from GoD;"for THE DEITY is untempted by evils, and

and tempteth no one HIMSELF: But every person is tempted [" by the crast and subtilty of the Devil or Man working against us"— Liturgy] when drawn out, and hooked by means of his own appetite; then, the Appetite conceiving, engendereth Sin; and the Sin, when persected, bringeth sorth Death."—And Heathen philosophy asks when a belong a work a work?

An fua cuique Deus, fit dira cupido ?"

Trabit fua quemque voluptas."

in perfect conformity with Scripture.

But the finest comment ever furnished perhaps thereon—is by "NATURE's Scribe, dipping his pen in Mind"—in Shakespeare's inimitable soliloquy of an hypocritical and libidinous Judge, when caught by the charms of a fair and lovely, a virtuous and affectionate maiden, supplicating for an offending brother's life:

With faints dost bait thy book: Most dangerous
Is that temptation, that doth goad us on
To fin, in loving VIRTUE!"

-" Hooking both right and wrong to THE APPETITE.

To follow as it draws!" — Measure for Measure.

Here THE DEVIL is represented as a wily fisher of men, drawing them out of their proper element-as Sons of God, walking in the paths of religion and virtueto plunge them into the abys of impiety and vice. - And to counteract his wiles, our SAVIOUR was pleased to make his APOSTLES, " fishers of men" also—in a righteous cause. Let not Belsham, or his Reviewers, despise or methodize their philosophical and wholesome admonitions; by fubstituting " darkness for light, and light for darkness; bitter for fweet, and sweet for bitter? wife in their own eyes, and prudent in their own fight "-" darkening counsel by words without knowledge: "aware of the tremendous wees denounced on fuch. Let them liften to the impreffive rebake of our Lord, to the Jewish Doctors, when they had rejected the evidence of one of his most appropriate miracles, as the SHILOH, (the APOSTLE,) wrought at the Pool of SILOAM-(fignifying

Westing ...

fying sent) in conferring fight on a man 40 years old, blind from his birth—after the fullest attestation of the miracle, by the man himself and his parents—whom "they excommunicated" for presuming "to teach them"—for afferting the DIVINE MISSION of his DELIVERER,—"If THIS person were not FROM God, He would not be able to do any" miracle.

--- "For judicial trial (xp ua) am I come into this world; that the UNSEEING might see, and the SEEING become blind. Then some of the Pharisees, who were in company with him, heard this and said unto Him—Are we also blind?—Jesus said unto them:—If ye were blind [naturally], ye would have no sin; but now ye say, we see: [spiritually:] your sin therefore remaineth."

How pointedly applicable is this to all Hluminifts—those minute and purblind philosophers, to whom "God gave talents, but the Devil the application!"—such rare talents as were abused by Voltaire, Rouffeau, D'Alembert, Diderot, Frederick of E 3 Prussia,

Prussia, Condorcet, Mirabeau, Hume, Gibbon, Volney, Weishaupt, Wieland, Paine and Walcot! &c.

How little then is to be expected from the mere " course of time," and the grow+ ing good fense of the world, when such horrid blasphemies are not only tolerated but applauded at the end of the eighteenth century-when one of the first literary corps, (unquestionably, in GREAT BRI-TAIN, and perhaps in EUROPE, will venture to fanction fuch !- against THE BE-LOVED, THE ONLY GENUINE, SON OF God-who " was born unto us Wisdom FROM God, and WETTELCATION, and RE-DEMPTION and fanctification"-and " to whom was given ALL AUTHORITY in Heaven and upon Earth"- JESUS CHRIST OUR LORD, or Spiritual Sovereign : For, 5. The fatal hypothesis of the non-existence and agency of a dreadfully powerful wicked Spirit; and of a MIGHTY "DELIVERER," (Con.) expected from the earliest ages, and longed for as " the Delight of all Nations;" and destined from

the

Rightnournel

(Jesus)

the Fall-" to crush the Serpent's head " -or in God's own good time, to abolish the fway of the Grand Adversary of mankind-annihilates the whole mysterious doctrines of the Fall and Redemption of mankind; an allegorical temptation and fall of our first parents, and of too many of their posterity, requiring only an allegorical recovery, by the expiatory facrifice of the spotless LAMB OF GOD that taketh away the fins of the [repentant and reformed world." - And this was the dreadful delusion of the earliest Heretics, - the Gnoffics and the Manicheans; -as may be feen in Lardner-that candid, unaffuming, and laborious collector of the historical evidences of the authenticity and credibility of HOLY WRIT-but by no means " Prince of modern divines." - Witness his crude argument on the Logos; turning on the old fceptical objection :- " How can fuch things be?"-namely, the divine nature and mission of Jesus Christ-for want of distinguishing between matters diges is of warrents & 4 " above

" above reason" to comprehend or fully conceive; and " contrary to reason."

And perhaps, one of the deepest devices of the TEMPTER—THE DECEIVER of the world — is to ridicule or allegorize his own "existence and agency," in order the more effectually to put mankind off their guard against his satal delusions, by engendering a salse security in his unsuspecting prey, and an overweening considence in their own strength.

The dangers of our *spiritual* warfare are thus expressed with great energy and earnestness in the following awakening passage, of our great mystagogue, the Apostle of the Gentiles. *Ephes.* vi. 11.

"Put on the divine panoply, to enable you to withstand the methodisms of the Devil. (g) For our struggle is not with slesh and blood [i. e. mertal foes only], but with

⁽g) Στηναι προς τας μεθοδείας τε Διαδολε.—This important but difficult phrase is equivalent to προς την μεθοδείαν της πλανης—" the methodism of the imposture," Ephes. iv. 14. or the artful method of obstructing the progress of Christianity, as taught by

with the principalities, with the authorities, with the worldly rulers of the darkness of this age, with the spirits of wickedness among the celestials."

And the following is the Apostle's highly figurative description of the divine panoply, which he elsewhere styles " the armour of the light:"

-" Stand

by the Aposlles—αληθευοντες εν αγαπη—" telling trutb in charity" or Christian love;—in endeavouring to methodize, or explain away, the mysteries of the Gofpel.—According to the admirable comment of the apostolical Father, Polycarp—the disciple of John the Evangelist:—

Πας γας ός αν μη όμολογη Ιησεν Χρισον εν σαρκι εληλυθεναι, Αντιχρισος ετι

Και ός αν μη όμολογη το μαρτυρίου τη καυρη, εκ τη Δια-

Και ός αν μεθοδευη τα λογια τε Κυριε, προς τας ιδιας επιθυμιας, λεγη μητε ανας ασιν ειναι, μητε αρισιν, έτ πρωτοτοκ εςι τε Σατανα.

"For every one, that doth not confess that JESUS. CHRIST hath come in flesh, is antichristian:

"And whoever doth not confess the martyrdom of the Cross, is of the Devil:

"And whosoever methodizes the oracles of THE LORD, according to private fancies; and says, that there

loins girt with the belt of veracity, and having put on the breast-plate of righteous-ness, and having your feet shod with the preparation (or sandals) of the gospel of peace; above all, taking the shield of faith, whereby ye will be enabled to quench the siery darts of the wicked. And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is God's oracle. At every season, praying in spirit, with all manner

there is neither refurrection nor judgment—this is Satan's first-born,"

Priestley, to whom I am indebted for this most important extract—History of Opinions, &c. vol. i. p. 203.
—overturning his whole system of the simple humanity of Jesus Christ—renders the important passage:

is, an medodeun ta doyia to Kuris wros tas idias emidumas,—

whosoever perverts the oracles of God to his own lusts or interests"—which is tantamount. Such a high Unitarian authority, is surely indisputable, by Belsham and his Reviewers. "Let us therefore,"—proceeding with Priestley's Translation—"leaving the vanity of [the] many, and their false dostrines—[and bis own, among the rest,]—return to the Word [the Oracle] that was delivered from the beginning."

p. 196.

of prayer and supplication, and watching thereunto in all perseverance."

And perhaps a more striking Unitarian methodism can scarcely be adduced, than in Wakefield's translation of the foregoing most awakening and alarming paragraph, to all that are not "high-minded, but fear." Ephes. vi. 11.

"Put upon you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the devices of the accuser. For we not only have to wrestle against sless and blood, but against the authority, against the powers, against the rulers of this dark age; against the wickedness of spiritual [men] in [a] heavenly [dispensation]!!!"

Here "the Devil" is degraded into a mere mortal accuser!—and, by the most licentious parody, "the spirits of wickedness," (or wicked spirits,) "among the celestial" [beings], into spiritual [men] in [a] heavenly [dispensation]—i. e. the dignified Prelates of the Established Church!—although the Apostle plainly contrasts corporeal with spiritual enemies.

And

And in perfect unifon with Wakefield, in the present instance, both Belsham and the M. R. drag forward, on the foreground, that respectable biblical scholar, Archbishop Newcome—to be an aider and abettor of such startling doctrines, subversive of that established raith, which it is his bounden duty, and has been long his studious endeavour, to maintain: the former, assuming as a motto, to his "Review of Wilberforce;" the latter, beginning the article of Belsham's Review with the following judicious and liberal principle, as stated by his Grace:

"CHRISTIANITY can never have its free course among men of improved understandings, and even among rational creatures in general, while gross misrepresentations of it are substituted in the place of the simple and persect original."

But if—" cordially subscribing to this opinion"—" and adhering to this principle"— how could the M. R. adopt Mr. Belsham's notions concerning the Devil—and his manifesto against Jesus

CHRIST!!!

CHRIST !!!- the groffest mifreprefentations of Christianity, that ever were fabricated; -in the opinion of a fober-minded friend of religion and virtue, and a lover of facred literature, now humbly endeavouring " to promote its free course among men of improved understandings "-to whom this work is peculiarly addressed; but most earnestly deprecating the uncontrouled course of what is now attempted to be imposed on the world, instead of " the fair face and lovely form" of native Christianity—as the came from the hands of the great AUTHOR AND FINISHER OF OUR FAITH, and his inspired Evangelists and Apostles; -who, " if discernible by mortal eyes, would excite Loves of herfelf incredible: - being the prototype of that "WISDOM," which even a Heathen philosopher, Cicero, " faw and admired;"and from which the spurious Christianity. of modern philosophism-or the Goddess OF REASON—differs as widely, as ERROR from TRUTH, as DISGUISE from BEAUTY:

" TRUTH

"TRUTH and BEAUTY are in this alike;
The nicest survey sets them both off to advantage so Whilst the false lustre of ERROR and DISGUISE,
Cannot bear being reviewed, or too closely inspected."

Berkeley's Essays.

And among the most alarming figns of the latter times or ages, during the Christian dispensation—are false prophets or false teachers - who " come in sheep's cloathing, but inwardly are ravening " walves"-" not sparing the flock."-And it is truly remarkable, that our Lord, in his confidential warning to his Difciples, on Tuesday in Passion-Week, of the figns of the destruction of Ferusalem, or of his coming in judgment on the Jewish nation, specifies " false Christs and false Prophets"-as " the first beginnings of forrows." Matt. xxiv. 4-8. And which were accordingly realized in feveral impostors who arose, Simon Magus, Acts viii. 10. &c. down to Barchochab, (the Son of a Star, from Balaam's prophefy, Numb. xxiv. 17. as he was flyled by his deluded followers,) shortly before the:

the total demolition of Jerusalem and defolation of Judea by Adrian. And again, before his coming in judgment on the Christian world " fuddenly," Matt. xxiv. 24 - 28. he again specifies " false Christs and false Prophets." - And perhaps the reveries of a crazy Brothers, and the false teachers, abounding every wheremight mark the beginnings of forrows to Christendom likewise, during "that period of tribulation," predicted to last for 1260 prophetic days or years, from the establishments of the Papal and Mahometan impostures in the Western and Eastern World, afflicting and perfecuting " the two faithful witnesses "-or remnant that is left of the primitive Patriarchal (including the Mosaical) and the primitive Apostolical Churches; reckoning from A. D. 620 to A. D. 1880, according to the conjecture attempted to be supported in the first note (a) of this Number; and comprising, perhaps, the three woes predicted " to the inhabiters of the earth" during the founding of the fifth and fixth trumpets,

trumpets, Rev. viii. 13. as detailed in the ninth and eleventh chapters of that most mysterious and obscure prophesy.-When perhaps the last woe, alas! is " coming quickly" in this ominous year 1798, marked by the downfal of the Papacy and the public apostacy from Christianity of "the great nation" of France!!! -And which woe, with trembling awe, I conjecture, will last till the founding of the seventh trumpet, by "the mighty Angel, clothed with a cloud, and a rainbow on his head, whose face is as the sun, and bis feet as hillars of fire," Rev. x. 1.; fo highly descriptive of Jesus Christ at his fecond appearance in glory, Matt. xxiv. 29-31. to establish the kingdom of the God of Heaven upon earth-among all peoples and tongues and nations and languages. Compare Dan. vii. 13-14. and Rev. xi. 15. where they are styled " the kingdoms of THE LORD and of HIS CHRIST." At that awful period may be expected to take place the " restitution of all things" foretold by the mouth of God's

God's holy prophets, from the beginning," Acts iii. 21 .- And " the refurrection of the just," or the "first resurrection"—at "the regeneration," when the Son of Man shall fit on the throne of his glory, and his Apostles on twelve thrones, "judging the twelve tribes of the Ifrael [of God]:"-And the commencement of that long and glorious period of 1000 prophetical years, during which the Kingdom of God is to prevail " on Earth, as it does in Heaven." -And then " at the end of time "-to be translated into eternity .- "When the SON OF GOD shall deliver up his fiduciary and hreharatory kingdom or government to GOD THE FATHER; after he shall have abolished all principality and all authority and power, adverse to holiness - then shall the Son also himself be subjected to HIM, who subjected unto Him the universe, that the DEITY might be THE ALL IN ALL;"-when all rational beings are rendered capable, by a train of progressive improvement, from frength to frength, from glory to glory, of becoming the immediate

mediate subjects of THE LORD GOD OMNIPOTENT, and of approximating, throughout all eternity, towards the inexhaustible source of all GOOD—the unattainable standard of all PERFECTION!!!

Such are the awful views of futurity; fuch the stupendous outline of the Divine dispensations, revealed in the *Providential History of Mankind*—the highest of all classics, the noblest, the most authentic, and the most instructive of all histories, but the most difficult, fully to comprehend,

THE BIBLE.

Whosoever therefore denies the delegated sovereignty of Jesus Christ, as a sharer with The Supreme in the government of the Universe," like Belsham,—as the Son of God, and "Associate of his kingdom," like Buonaparte,—" hath made God himself" (in the energetic language of Holy Writ) a liar; disbelieving the testimony which The Deity hath testified concerning "His Son."—" Who is the har? except he who denieth that Jesus is the Christ.—This is

the

the Antichrist, denying THE FATHER and THE Son!!!" Compare, in the originals, Luke xiv. 14, Matt. xxiv. 31, 1 Cor. xv. 23, Rev. xx. 5, Matt. xix. 28, 1 John ii. 22, and v. 10.

Listen, ye apostates, to the solemn declaration of the Son of God, at his second passover, to the unbelieving and persecuting Jews, who sought to kill him, "be"cause he called THE DEITY, who was paralled THE DEITY, who was paralled THE DEITY, who was paralled THE DEITY, when we have the paralled THE PECULIAR FATHER." John v. 18—20.

"Verily, verily, I fay unto you, The Son cannot do any thing of himself, except what He observeth the Father doing; for whatsoever That doeth, the ealso the Son likewise doeth. For the Father loveth the Son, and sheweth unto him all things whatsoever Himself doeth; and will shew him greater works than these, that ye [unbelievers] might wonder:

"For as THE FATHER raiseth and quickeneth the dead, even so THE SON quickeneth whom he willeth. Neither F 2 doth

doth the Father judge any, but hath given the whole judgment to the Son; that all should honour the Son, according as they honour the Father: whosever honoureth not the Son, honoureth not the Father, who sent him."

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, that whosoever heareth my discourse, and believeth on HIM who sent me, hath life eternal, and is not to come into judgment, but hath migrated (h) (uelases new) from death to life."

" Verily,

(b) The following analogies from Ancient Philosophy cannot be unacceptable to the Classical reader, and Christian philosopher.

1. "Neque enim affentior iis qui hæc nuper differere cœperunt, (Lucretius, &c.) 'Cum corporibus animes fimul interire;' et 'omnia morte dellri."—CICERO, ede Amicitia.

"PHILOSOPHIA vero, omnium mater artium, quid It aliud, nifi ut Plato ait—' donum'—ut egoInventum DEORUM'—Ergo animus, ut ego dico, divinus est; ut Euripides audet dicere, Deus''—

M. "Video te alta spectare, et velle in cœlum mi-

A. " Spere

Werily, verily, I fay unto you, that the hour is coming, and is now at hand, (k) when the [righteous] dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God; and they that

A. " Spero fore ut contingat id nobis." CICBRO: Tusculan. 1. 25.

212. Αφ' εαυίκ μείαδαιγει, ώς εικων προς φρχείνησε, τελος εχων της πορείας.

"From himself be migrates, as an image to its archetype, arriving at the end of the passage."

Plotinus. Enniad.

And this Platonic philosopher, by a still bolder imagery, describes this migration of the souls of "godlike men"—ATTH MONOY SPOS MONON, "A FLIGHT OF SINGLE TO SINGLE."

Other ations on our Lord's Combined.

(k) Equally desirous to inspect and detect the methodisms of the Orthodox, as well as of the Heterodox; and this not being a season of ceremony, I cannot let pass a methodism of considerable magnitude, though patronized by a respectable biblical scholar, Archbishop Newcome; who, contrary to the whole tenor of Scripture, in my humble apprehension, limits (with Hammond) the signs of our Lord's warsona, or "presence," in that most important but most abstruct chapter, Matt. xxiv. 3. "to the destruction of the Jewish Polity;"—"disagreeing also from that very superior writer," Taylor (the author of Ben Mordecai's Letters),

that hear shall live; [at the first resurrection, or resurrection of the just.]—For as the Father hath life in himself, so gave He also to the Son to have life in himself; and gave him authority also to exercise judgment, because He is Son of Man."

Wonder not at this: for the hour is coming, in which all that are in the fepulchres shall hear his voice, [at the second,

in his Thoughts on the Grand Apostacy, p. 50-56, 170-181.; and from his excellent commentator, King's Morsels of Criticism, fect. 6. p. 247-331. whose work was published in 1788, before his Grace's second edition of Observations on our Lord's Conduct, &c. 1795. Johnson, 8vo. p. 277, Note:—but which he does not appear to have feen.

The enquiry of our Lord's confidential disciples, Peter and James, John and Andrew, in private, plainly relates to his last public discourse in the Temple, just before, and is threefold. Matt. xxiv. 3.

threatened to that wicked and apostate generation, and the desolation of the Temple. Matt. xxiii. 36-38.

2. "And what shall be the fign of thy presence?"—when "coming in the name of the Lord"—as their "BLESSED DELIVERER." Matt. xxiii. 39.

3. - " And _

cond, or general resurrection of all mankind, Matt. xxiv. 36. and xxv. 31-46. 1 Cor. xv. 24-26. Rev. xx. 11-15.] they that have done good, unto refurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto refurrection of judgment."

Thus, not only are "the POWER and GODHEAD" of THE FATHER communicated to THE SON, but even what is foolishly styled the incommunicable attribute

3. - " And of the consummation of the age," or Christian dispensation, at the end of the world, as plainly appears from the fame phrase, Matt. xiii. 39. applied to the general refurrection, and xxviii. 20. compared with Paul, I Cor. xv. 24.

And our Lord, under the first head, circumstantially details the figns of his coming in judgment, during the "days of vengeance," 1. on the spotter Jews, rebellious and again, 2. on the apostate Christian world; both of which were to precede his appearance as the Son of Man, in power and great glory, coming in the clouds of Heaven, to raise the righteous dead at the first refurrection, Matt. xxiv. 30.; when the answer to the fecond enquiry commences-(compare Mark xiii. 26. and Luke xxi. 27. and our Lord's own declaration to the Jewish Council, Matt. xxvi. 64.)—and feems to be continued throughout the remainder of the xxivth chapter, F 4

of SELF-EXISTENCE—TO HAVE LIFE IN HIMSELF!—as more explicitly taught by the GLORIFIED JESUS also; in the following most awful and awakening defcription: Rev. i.

"I John, your brother and copartner in the tribulation and kingdom and endurance of JESUS CHRIST, happened to be in the ifle called Patmos [an exile] for

chapter, and the xxvth to verse 31. when "all nations" shall be gathered before Him to the general judgment—and the answer to the third enquiry commences, which ends with the chapter.

The source of his Grace's mistake seems to be his confounding, 1. our Lord's "coming in his kingdom," Matt. xvi. 28. or "in power," to inslict vengeance on the apostate Jewish nation, (as explained by the event of John's surviving the destruction of Jerusalem, in the parallel passage, John xxi. 23.)—with our Lord's prediction in the preceding verse, Matth. xvi. 27. of his coming in his "Father's glory," and "bis own," at the resurrection of the just; and, 2. his consounding, Luke xvii. 24—30, "bis day" or "the day when the Son of Man shall be revealed in glory," with the destruction of Jerusalem in "the days of vengeance."

"That day and bour," which, our Lord declares,

THE ORACLE OF THE DEITY, for the witnessing of Jesus Christ.

Lord's day: And I heard behind me, a voice, great as a trumpet's, faying:

What thou observest, write in a small book, and send to the Seven Churches, at Ephesus, and at Smyrna, and at Pergamus, and at Thyatira, and at Sardis, and at Philadelphia, and at Laodicea.

"And I turned involuntarily, to ob-

was known only to THE FATHER, Matt. xxiv. 36. plainly corresponds to "the times and feasons of reforing again the kingdom to Israel," which THE FATHER reserved in his own jurisdiction," As i. 6. But "all these woes," denounced against the Jews, were to come to pass before the end of that generation." Matt. xxiv. 34.

The blending of these two distant events with each other, throughout that momentous chapter, has occa-fioned all the difficulty.

And, now that this blemish is removed, I will not scruple to recommend Archbishop Newcome's Observations on our Lord's Conduct, as a useful elementary work for biblical students, and one of "the good"—that have issued from the press of Johnson—to atone for many "bad and indifferent,"

ferve

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ferve the voice which spake with me: and when I had turned, I faw feven golden lamps, and amidst the seven lamps, like A Son of Man, enrobed down to the feet, and begirt about the paps with a golden girdle: - His head and his locks were white like wool, white as fnow; and his eyes, as a flame of fire; and his feet like refined brafs, glowing as in a furnace; and his voice as a voice of many waters: And he was holding in his right hand, feven stars; and out of his mouth, a sharp double-edged fword proceeding forth; and his vifage, as the fun, shining in his power. And when I faw Him, I fell at his feet as dead. But He laid his right hand upon me, faying unto me:

"Be not affrighted: I am the First and the Last, and the living, and became dead: and lo! I am living for everlasting ages; and hold the keys of Death and of Hades: Write then, what thou feel, and what things are, and what things are to come to has hereafter."

Sawest,

How_

How must the stoutest insides be appalled, when he shall behold, arrayed in all his terrors, "THE RIGHTEOUS JUDGE OF ALL THE EARTH,"—here described in the most simple and artless, yet the most sublime and beautiful imagery—the most awful and awakening, yet the most mildly condescending form, to the enraptured disciple "whom He loved!"—and on whom He "laid his right hand," as well to assure him of the reality of the vision, as to encourage him under such an insufferable blaze of glory—and to enable him to support it:—

Of things invisible to mortal fight." Milton.

This was a glory, in distinctness and splendour, surpassing what He formerly shewed, as the TUTELAR GOD OF ISRAEL, to Moses and Elijah, the great sounder and the great reformer of the Levitical Law, on Mount Sinai, and its other summit Horeb, as "THE ORACLE OF THE LORD,"—Exod. XXXIII. 18—23. 1 Kings XIX.

xix. 9-18. To the evangelical prophets Ifaiah and Daniel-Ifa. vi. 1. and Dan. x. 5-10. where, in the latter instance, He appeared in the dress of the fewish High-Prieft, alfo, and " a hand touched" the highly-favoured Daniel-who experienced fimilar fensations with John-(that last and greatest mystagogue that ever wrote)-And at his Transfiguration, to the joint witnesses of the Old and New Covenants, the glorified Mofes and Elijah; and his confidential apostles, Peter, James and John :- as recorded by the eye-witnesses Peter and John-2 Pet. i. 16-18. John i. 14.; and from them by the Evangelists, Matt. xvii. 1-9. Mark ix. 2-10. Luke ix. 28-36.

This is the fovereign arbiter of the destinies of mankind, whose first coming was in humiliation, but whose second coming (at the end of the grand prophetic period of 2300 days, Dan. viii. 14.) will be in glory; as He himself declared publicly on his iniquitous trial, when he announced to the whole nation his transcen-

dant dignity as THE SON OF GOD, as well as SON OF MAN, Matt. xxvi. 63—64. as he had done before in private to his disciples, Matt. xxiv. 30. And at his last manifestation to the beloved John, he declares to the whole world, Rev. xxii. 20.:

Ναι, ερχομαι (Ι) ταχυ.

"YEA, I AM TO COME QUICKLY."

(1) In numberless passages of the New Testament the present tense is taken for the inceptive future— ερχομαι for μελλω ερχεσθαι, "I am about to come."— Thus, in Herod's enquiry from the General Jewish Synod, Matth. ii. 4. Πε ὁ Χρις Φ γενναλαι; "Where is the Christ to be born"—according to prophesy?— Γενναλαι, as the accurate Scott remarks in his Notes, is put for μελλει γεννασθαι: and ὁ ερχομεν Φ—the title of the Messiah or Christ, as well as of the Deity, is plainly put for ὁ μελλων ερχεσθαι, in Rev. i. 8. and iv. 8. and xi. 17.

Ο ων, και ο ην, και ο ερχομεν .

" WHO IS, AND WHO WAS, AND WHO IS TO

And in Heb. x. 37, quoting Habak. ii. 3.

odi

Ελί γας μικρον όσον όσον, ό ερχομεν ήξει, και ε χρονιεί.-

"For yet, in a very short time, HE WHO IS TO COME will arrive, and will not tarry."

May

May the remnant that is left, of the "faithful witnesses," of the Patriarchal and Evangelical Churches, devoutly join with the great mystagogue:

Auny. Non epas, Kupie Ings!

"Amen. Yea come, Lord Jesus!"

7. The exercise of his sovereignty, even during his terrestrial mission—is noticed in sundry passages of Holy Writ.

I. He assumed the power of forgiving fins, as well as of healing diseases.—" And who can forgive sins, except the Deity only," or his Vicegerent?—Mark ii. 7.—in whom "his name or authority was intimately vested," Exod. xxiii. 21. under the Old Dispensation or Covenant; and "his new name"—" the name above every name"—" King of kings and Lord of Lords." Philip. ii. 9—11. Rev. xix. 16. under the New,—as "the Mediator of a new and better covenant,"—God's last and best gift to mankind.

2. With what infinite address, at his first series of trials, "immediately after"

the folemn commencement of his mission, at Baptism, did he resute, by clearer and plainer texts of Scripture, the methodisms of the Tempter—probably assuming the disguise of an "Angel of light," 2 Cor. xiii. 15.;—as may be collected also from "the ministration of good Angels unto Him;"—when, by the act of a Sovereign, he not only detected, but banished from his presence, the Tempter—foiled and overcome at his own weapons:—

"Avaunt, Satan! &c. — when " the Devil," we are told, " left him for a feafon."

It is truly remarkable that the trials of our Lord—" the bleffed Seed of the Woman, whose cause he came, in the fulness of prophetic time, to avenge—and the temptations of Eve, were similar in kind—intended to work on his appetite, his vanity, and his worldly ambition.

3. Soon after, with what "imperial brevity" and commanding authority did he silence "the impure spirit, possessing a

AA so espressively stilled by the great Mystagogue. "The last of the Flesh, the last of the eye, and the pribe of life".

demoniac—divulging prematurely his high dignity and his own dread:

"Ah! what hast thou to do with us,
JESUS OF NAZARETH?—Art thou come
to destroy us?—I know thee who thou
art—THE HOLY [ONE] OF THE DEITY."
But Jesus chid him, saying:

Φιμωθηλι, και εξελθε εξ αυλε.

BE MUZZLED, AND COME OUT OF HIM!

- "And the impure spirit, having torn him and cried with a loud voice, came out of him."
- "And all were amazed, so that they [began] to debate with themselves, saying: What is this? what new doctrine is this?—that he authoritatively ordereth even the impure spirits, and they obey him!"—Mark i. 24.

Is it not extraordinary, that this lunatic or madman, according to the Unitarian Creed, should be so accurately informed of the character of Jesus Christ—and that the wise and prudent of the nation," the Scribes and the Pharisees—as they deemed themselves,

themselves, should be blind thereto?— This surely is a paradox, more difficult of solution, and hard of digestion—than any

mystery in the Gospels.

4. But the most astonishing display of it was furnished, soon after, when our Lord, in his first admirable parable of the fower, had warned the multitude in public, and explained to his disciples in private, the wiles of " the Devil, Satan or the wicked," to take away the good feed fown in their hearts. (Compare the three Evangelists, Matthew, Mark and Luke.) - That fame evening, in his passage across the Lake or Sea of Galilee, a storm was suddenly raised. while our LORD was afleep,-perhaps by the Ruler of the aerial jurisdiction - in revenge - the particulars of which are thus described by the accurate Mark, with a minuteness of detail, which is wanting in the more general relations of Matthew and Luke; and which only could have come from fome spectator of the stupendous transaction-probably Peter, the intimate friend of Mark, iv. 35.

" In

"In that day, when evening was come, Jesus saith unto them, Let us cross over to the further side [of the lake]; and having dismissed the multitude, they take him as he was, in the ship, and there were other ships in company: and there fell a great gust of wind; and the waves dashed into the ship, so that it was now filling. And he was himself in the stern, sleeping on the bolster. And they rouse him, and say unto him, Master! carest thou not that we are perishing? And when he was roused, he chid the wind, and he bade the sea—"

Capitali

HUSH!—[Wind]; BE INSTANTLY MUZZLED!
—[Sea].

"And the wind was lulled, and there fell a great calm. And he faid unto them:

Why are ye so timorous? How? Have ye not faith?

And they were affrighted with great fright; and faid to each other:—Ah! who is this?—that even the wind and the fea obey him!!"

In this most stupendous transaction of controlling the elements themselves, as the LORD OF NATURE—by two of the most authoritative words that ever were uttered since the formation of light:

IHI AUR. "BE LIGHT!"

(m) The fignification of the first aorist, relates usually to some past time, to what happened some time ago; but it is often used as present, (like reador, quasion), and also as suture, with considerable latitude of meaning; but the present perfect is definite, or limited to what has just now happened. This distinction is well illustrated by Demosthenes, De Corona, § 36.

2 Στιφα-

to the emergency, when our Lord was roused from sleep, in indignation, at such a treacherous attempt to compass his destruction unawares; can we hefitate to conjecture, with all due diffidence and humility—that these words were addressed not to the inanimate elements themselves, but to the impure spirits of the wind and of the waves?—realizing that description of the Psalmist, cvii. 20—29.

HE fent his ORACLE and faved them;
And rescued them from their destructions.—
He stilled the tempest into silence;
And their waves were mute!

Στεφανωσανίων τοινυν ύμων εμε εστι τείοις τόλε, και γραψανίος Αρισονικε τας αυίας συλλαδας ασπερ ουίοσι Κιησιφων νυν γεγραφε:

"For these [services] therefore, ye then crowned me, when Aristonicus proposed the same decrees precisely, that Ctesiphon here, has now proposed."

This apposite passage, distinguishing between your arios; and yespape, by the contrast of tose and ver, exactly corresponds with John's use of these tenses, in Pilate's inscription on the Cross; xix. 19—22.—Espape de xai tildor o Midalo—Mn ypape, O sasideus tur Islands—Mn ypape, O sasideus tur Islands—i yespapa, yespapa.

Surely,

Surely, in the corresponding language of Lucian, the scoffer, but the co-adjutor, unintentionally, of the teachers of the Gospel:

Οι δε εχθροι εφιμωνίο.

" Moreover, his enemies were MUZZLED."

And so may "the ministers and stewards of the divine mysteries"—to the end of time—

"Muzzle the ignorance of senseless men!"

1 Pet. ii. 15.

From the nice discrimination of tentes in these two last instances, I am strongly of opinion, that the critically accurate Mark, (as the closest inspection and comparison with the rest of the Gospels will find him,) has given us in both cases, the original words uttered by HIM who "spake as never man spake." And Galilee abounded in Hellenists or Grecizing Jews—whence it was contemptuously styled "Galilee of the Gentiles."—This seems to be consirmed by the quickening words of command, in the Syriac language, soon after, recorded by Mark v. 41.

G 3

Taxila

Tanida иври. "DAMSEL ARISE!"

This gives an interest to the descriptions of the Evangelists, which if rendered through the mist of translation, must be weakened. And now, let any classical reader of taste, let any of Shakespeare's "black-letter dogs," compare this quelling of the storm by our Lord, with Virgil's admired description of Neptune allaying the tempest raised by Æolus—and how tame and paltry does the vague and unsinished threat of the heathen god appear! and its wretched falling off!

Quos ego!—Sed præstat motos componere fluctus.

This fummary sketch, which could easily be dilated to a volume, (and may perhaps, at a more auspicious season,) may suffice to show, how "unphilosophical, and how mischievous, are the opinions" of Mr. Belsham concerning Christ and the Devil, both from "Reason, and Scripture carefully studied, and rightly understood."

Q. E. D.

The

The following latitudinarian positions of Belsham, appear to have startled his Reviewers themselves:

"We cannot refrain from noticing that among what will be deemed fingular doctrines, and which must shock the minds of many serious Christians; our author contends, in several parts of these letters, that "a Sabbath-day makes no part of Christianity;" asserting that, " to a TRUE CHRISTIAN, every day is a sabbath; every place, a temple; and every action of life, an act of devotion."

A Sabbath-day, or day of holy rest, confecrated unto THE LORD, THE GOD OF GODS—as the solemn and public test of the allegiance of all his rational creatures—was the uniform usage of the Patriar-chal Church from time immemorial, and also of the fewish, from its earliest institution on the model of the Patriarchal—a usage sounded on the wisest human policy, as well as on the positive law of revelation. The profanation of the Sabbath therefore, or prostitution of it to secular G4 uses,

uses, was considered, from the primitive times, as an overt act of high treason against the MAJESTY OF HEAVEN :- thus. the observance of the Sabbath among the Ifraelites appears to have been an old, established usage, prior to the grant of the Law on Mount Sinai, Etod. xvi. 23. and its due observance miraculously provided for, in the defart—by a double supply of manna for the multitude on the preceding day. It was afterwards guarded by the fourth commandment; and a flight breach thereof, even "gathering a few flicks," was punished with death, and that by the express command of the ORACLE, when confulted by Moses, in a case where the penalty had not been specified in the Divine code. Numb. xv. 35.

By the authority of Him, who was "Lord even of the Sabbath," the primitive Lord's day, which was Saturday, the last of the week in memorial of the Creation having been finished, when the Author of Nature rested, as it were, from his "good good" or excellent works,

was transferred, under the Christian dispensation, to Sunday, the first day of the week, as a memorial of our Lord's resurrection, or commencement of the New Creation of the human race, on which "life and incorruption" were illustrated, by Jesus Christ "the first fruits"—the sample and the pledge of the re-union of the fouls of the faithful to incorruptible bodies:—as so sincely explained in that most sublime and mysterious chapter on the resurrection, I Cor. xv. containing a masterly and stupendous outline of the grand evidences and scheme of Christianity.

A Sabbath-day therefore constitutes an essential part of Christianity, both by positive command, and by all the ties of private gratitude and public thanksgiving,—" for our creation, for our preservation, and for all the blessings of this life; but above all, for the inestimable love of our HEAVENLY FATHER, in the redemption of the world, by our LORD JESUS CHRIST; for the means of grace [by the inspiration and

and guidance of his Holy Spirit, "and for the hope of glory," [honour and immortality — referved in the heavens for them that love God.]

Although, therefore, to a " true Chriftian," living under an habitual fense of the Divine presence, " every day is a Sabbath,"—a portion of which he will devote to the duties of private devotion, and public, when occasion will ferve-yet the Lord's day is paramount to every other, and accordingly was fanctified by the undeviating usage of the Christian Church fince the refurrection; -our Lord's manifestations to his Apostles having been remarkably limited on many occasions to that day, on which they " affembled together," for the purpose of Public Worship to the FATHER ALMIGHTY, and of celebrating the Lord's Supper, according to his own express and dying injunction, fignified by the act of "breaking bread"to be celebrated "often"-thus " shewing " forth the Lord's death until He come"furely not only until "the destruction of

the fewish polity "—(with Doctor Hammond and Archbishop Newcome)—but until his re-appearance "in power and great glory:"—an old patriarchal rite, even in Abraham's days, who was entertained with bread and wine, and solemnly blessed, by Melchizedek King of Salem, and Priest of the Most High God"—whose royal priesthood was revived upon an extended and infinitely enlarged scale, by "the Apostle (Shiloh) and High Priest of our profession"—Jesus Christ.

But the celebration of the Lord's Supper, alas! makes no part of Unitarian
worship—and is too fatally and too generally neglected by professed Christians
of the Established Church:—not considering that they thereby disclaim their allegiance, as his faithful subjects—and bar
themselves from all legal right and title
to the propitiatory "Sacrifice of the
death of Christ, and to the benefits
which we receive thereby."

That every place is also a temple, to the devout Christian, is true—but surely

in a higher fense, the fanctuary of the Lord-where He is confidered as more peculiarly prefent-where his name, as "Our Father in the Heavens," required to be " hallowed" in joint workip. - The Temple of Solomon, built by the Divine direction, was the wonder of the world; and even the magnificence of the Ark of the Covenant, and of the moveable Tabernacle in the wilderness, was considerable. - Our Lord himself frequented public worship in the Temple, and was folicitous to preserve it from profanation; -and twice he cleared it from being " an house of merchandize," and " a den of thieves."-A religion fo very rational as Unitarianism-purely mental- is not for mankind in their present stage of existence; -and the nation or people that reject public worship, will soon and deservedly degenerate into Savagism - the gloomy termination (if we confult ancient history and modern observation) of the metaphyfical refearches of Illuminism-(of all illufions the most dangerous, because

cause most difficult of cure)-rejecting " all glow of the passions" from religion, and evaporating its vital spirit, seated rather in the heart "-" in an honest and good heart "-and leaving nothing behind but the caput mortuum of a cold, speculative affent of the understanding, insufficient to influence the will and affections, and to kindle that ardent and predominant love of God, and fervour of devotion, enjoined as " the first and great commandment."-Discussing (and often most irreverently) the mysteries of creating, redeeming, sanctifying LOVE, with as much fang froid, as those inexplicable mysteries of mathematics-the Irreducible Cafe of Cubic Equations in Algebra, or the Problem of the Three Bodies in Natural Philosophy (n). - And is there not abundant cause to dread the extinction of the lamps

(n) The Irreducible Case of CARDAN'S Rule has been the disgrace of Algebra, ever fince its invention in the year 1629 ALBERTUS GIRALDUS complains—"Hoc est in quo authores HACTENUS fuerunt valde intricati;



of the Christian Churches in Europe, like those in Asia and Africa, for the same crime of apostacy—of "deserting their first love?"—Does not the religious indifference of the age strongly resemble "the Laodicean lukewarmness," and prognosticate a similar rejection?—"Because thou art

intricati; et ut verum fatear, in re quam maxime difficili.—See HALES's Analysis Æquationum, p. 190.

And of the Problem of the three Bodies, of which Clairaut, Euler and D' Alembert have given approximate folutions, Euler, with all the modesty of a profound mathematician, confesses: - "Hujus problematis enodatio completa OMNES analysios vires transcenderevidetur." - " The difficulty confifts, in integrating three differential equations of the fecond order,"-[or, in the Newtonian phraseology, of finding the fluents of three fluxional equations of the fecond order]-as we learn from the well-informed Reviewer of Vince's System of Astronomy. M. R. Octob. 1798. Art. I. who, it is to be wished, had quoted his authorities, or the books and pages, where he found so much curious and abstruse information relative to the Theory of Universal Gravitation. Perhaps, he will be so good as to communicate them in the Literary Correspondence of some future Review, for the fake of the rifing generation of Philomaths, who aspire to become adepts in the Newtonian

art I.UKEWARM, and neither cold nor hot. I am going to SPUE thee out of my mouth."

And what philosophical Christian what rational and enlightened friend to true devotion, can read, without shuddering, the last of these more than " fingular" - these nefarious - " doctrines?"marinali formati

Newtonian ASTRONOMY - that fober handmaid of RELIGION.

To complete his mafterly detail of the steps by which Newton's bypothefis of the law of gravity was converted into theory, I cannot forbear noticing the stupendous calculation, by which Clairaut—the Coryphaus of the Newtonian System of the World-ascertained the effects of the perturbing forces of Jupiter and Saturn, on the famous Comet of 1759, for two entire revolutions back, or 150 years; and predicted its return to the Perihelion. " about the middle of April 1759," after a retardation of 618 days more than the preceding period; " ftipulating however for the variation of a month from the computation, on account of the quantities unavoidably neglected by the methods of approximation" - as may be feen in his annunciation, Journal des Scavans, Jan. 1759 .- And accordingly, the Comet actually returned to the Perihelion, on the 13th March 1759, just a month, or 32 days, fooner than the computation!!!-We may justly indeed observe of this famous Comet

"EVERY action of life is an act of DEVO-TION."—Such doctrine—founded on the latitudinarian position,—" that a limited quantity of evil (both natural and moral) was necessary to the production of the greatest quantity of good"—comprehending and embracing all "the elegant rites of Paganism"—or of Heathen abomina-

Comet—which the fagacious Halley, by one of the happiest guesses that ever was realized, concluded would return, from its Perihelion, Sept. 4, 1682, after a longer period of 76 years or more, about the end of 1758 or beginning of 1759: more fortunate than Newton and Euler, who conjectured that it would return about August 1757:

"Cette COMETE je ne pas crains le dire, est venue assurer la triomphe d'ASTRONOMIE, et la gloire de l'ESPRIT HUMAIN."

Differtat. LA LANDE. Mem. Acad. 1759.

See HALES'S Differtatio de Motibus Planetarum in Orbibus excentricis, 1782, for a fuller account.

N. B. Does not this infallible calculation of Clairaut clash with the affumptions of M. Bossut and De La Place, "that the mutual action of the several parts of the system can produce no acceleration in their mean motion?"

M. REVIEW of Vince's Astronomy, p. 130.

tions, portrayed in such licentious colours by a Reynal or a Gibbon, is rather besitting a priest of Moloch, a disciple of Bacchus, or a votary of the Paphian Venus—than of any sect or denomination of Theists or of Christians.

And now, after this summary (and I trust not unfair nor intemperate) inspection of only two leading articles in Mr. Belsham's letters—sent forth, like Pandora's box, for a new year's gift to an unsuspecting public—let the whole assembled corps of Monthly Reviewers revise, with what complacency they may—sitting in their "armed chairs"—(formerly armorelbow-chairs)—their general commendation of this publication:

"Taken altogether, Mr. Belsham's letters are not only extremely candid, but they evince a critical knowledge of the Scriptures, and a profundity of thought and reflexion; and those who have read the "Practical View" (of Mr. Wilberforce) ought, in justice to themselves, to peruse this spirited examination of it; which is

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written without any fear of man's judgment, but (in an entire confidence in the truth of the Christian religion!!!) challenges the fullest enquiry."

Mr. Belsham (who, we are informed, is " a strenuous Unitarian,") strongly resents Mr. W.'s severe reflection on Unitarianism—as & a fort of half-way house between orthodoxy and infidelity"-an expression which the REVIEWERS also reprehend as "beneath Mr. W." - What will both fay to the INSPECTOR? who reprehends it also—as not half strong enough.—Mr. W. might fafely have gone the whole way, without mincing matters, -In these " dangerous days," and in the urgency of this pressing hour, when not the outworks but the citadel of Christian faith is affailed, by all the combined and formidable powers of genius and learning, wit, ridicule, methodism, ribaldry, calumny and blashhemy-we may well exclaim, like the intrepid Elliot during the last unrivalled defence of Gibraltar-waving a falute while the enemy's balls were

The Suntiments of the Cortical Review, I am very to add (August 1799) are in perfect unison with the month by - of Pagnes age of Reason, they observe - "There are papages, which do honour to his religious fulfing." We will only say in general, that the Authority of the will only say in general, that the Authority. There I takes his idea of themsteinty from the high Cal-

vinest and Trinitarian Tokenes; and that a believe Unitarion Class - not vicios the immaculate Colory nor the inspiration of the narrature part of leripture, nor We agency of Satan, nor the doction of the attonement -"all the Historical & ancidetal partly the whistling around: - " Mind your bafiness, Beth which is GENTLEMEN, there is no ceremony on a almost the whole battery." And what is UNITARIANISM? - After within the mean the most diligent inspection, for some courses que years past, I can compare it to nothing word levelation but the heterogeneous Monster, or Mer & theyfor, not the Word di Gro 1) A maid-described by Horace, Crit. Rep. Vol. XI face and fift's tail: turpiter atrum Definat in piscem, mulier formosa superne." Whence Milton appears to have borrowed his famous description of Sin. If you ask PRICE—It admits the preexistence and dignity of JESUS CHRIST, in the fullest degree; and yet, rather inconfistently, denies him religious worship at present, as being only " a deified man !!!" Sermons, p. 48, 69 and 143. If you alk WAKEFIELD—It admits the miraculous conception of JESUS CHRIST, and also his worship; but it peremptorily denies his pre-existence-afferting, with a temerity the most shocking, in an ugly fisher tail"

"That an Eternal Son, is a contradiction in terms, and downright nonfense !!!" Enquiry, p. 43.

In daring defiance of prophecy:

--- "whose iffues [of life] are from old, From days of eternity." Micab N. 2.

And whose primaval birth, under the character of Wisdom personified, is thus inimitably described:

"The LORD got ME, the beginning of his way, Before his works of old;

From eternity was I ordained, from first,

Long before the earth:

When as yet there were no depths [of the fea]

I was born;

the some acces

the reasonable nather the

When as yet there were no fountains teeming with water.

Before the mountains were established, before the thills, two you and to not your hi

Was I born." Prov. viii. 22.

Blindly and illusively deciding on the " incomprehensible" relation of the FA-THER ALMIGHTY, to " THE SON OF HIS LOVE Morar A. 1802 ; hadrow on the Las

"No one intimately knoweth (exilination) THE SON Except THE FATHER;

Nor intimately knoweth any THE FATHER

Except THE SON; and to whomfoever THE SON

Is pleafed to have revealed."

Matt. xi. 27.

And whose pristine dignity and transcendant exaltation are thus described in the following luminous passage; which PRICE, Serm. p. 137, &c. justly considers as "the most decisive text of all:" Phil. ii. 5, &c.

Which was also in Christ Jesus:—
Who, though substituting in a divine form,
Reckoned to be Godlike, not a matter of
Usurpation, [to be seized,] but [of reward rather,
To be earned; and therefore,] exhausted himself,
Assuming a service form, being made in buman
likeness;

And having been found in figure as a man,
He bumbled himself, becoming obedient
Unto death, even death by crucifixion:

- Wherefore, The Deity also, [in reward of such exemplary humiliation, such meritorious opedience,] transcendantly exalted him, and granted him the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of celestial, terrestrial and infernal [beings], and

Mher fore, the Bity also [in reward of such exemplary humiliation, and of such meritorious obedience] - Transcendently exalted Him; and granted Him the Name above every That in the name of Jesus, way lence to

mind darfs

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And way tongen profite that forus Christ is Lord

(102)

118

every tongue profes that Jesus Christ is Lord; to God The Father's glory."

And how admirably is this seconded, by that other brilliant passage—the magnificent introduction of the Epistle to the Hebrews:

"THE DEITY having, in divers degrees and fundry ways [of revelation], spoken of old to the Patriarchs in THE PROPHETS; at last, in these days, spake unto us in A Son, whom HE made heir of all; through whom also He made the ages [or dispensations of his providence]:

"Who, (being an effulgence of his glory, and a character of his subsistence, and up-bolding the universe by the Oracle of his power,) having, through himself, made purisication of our sins, sat down at the right hand of the Majesty on High: being made so much higher in rank than the Angels, as He hath inherited a more distinguished NAME than they."

And how well this transcendant exaltation as well as original dignity of Jesus Christ was understood in the apostolic

age,

age, we learn from the following admirable comment on these two most luminous passages, by Clemens Romanus, the intimate friend and "fellow-labourer" of Paul, of whom such honourable mention is made in the foregoing Epistle to the Philippians, iv. 3. as one of those whose "names are registered in the book of life."

Των ταπεινοφρονενων γαρ ες ιν ο Χρις , εκ επαιρομενων επι το σοιμνιον αυθε. Το σκηπθρον της μεδαλωσυνης τε Θεε, ο Κυρι ήμων Χρις . Ιησες εκ ηλθεν εν κομπω αλαζονειας, εδε ύπερηφανιας, καιπερ δυναμεν., αλλα ταπεινοφρων, καθως το σνευμα το άδιον σερι αυθε ελαλησεν.

"For of the lowly minded is CHRIST, not of those that exalt themselves over his little flock. Our Lord CHRIST JESUS, the Sceptre of THE MAJESTY OF THE DEITY, came, not in the pomp of arrogance, nor of ostentation, how able soever, but lowly minded; according as THE HOLY GHOST spake concerning him" (in the liiid chapter of Isaiah).

For this most important attestation of the primitive Roman Church, I was first H 4 indebted indebted to Priestley's Hist. Opin. vol. i. p. 94. where it is impersectly translated—the first and most important title of Christ—"the Sceptre of the Majesty of THE DEITY"—being omitted.

How'it was possible for this Heresiarch, with such dazzling evidence before his eyes, to pen the following passage, in his Letter to a Young Man, II. p. 28, is to me utterly inconceivable;

"Now the greatest corruption of Christianity, and one that, in Mr. Evanson's opinion as well as my own, is the foundation of most of the rest, was the exaltation of the person of Jesus Christ to the rank of a superangelic Being, or of Gop!!!"

And if, now, you ask Priestley and his followers, Lindsey, Evanson, Williams, &c. &c. what is Unitarianism? they will tell you, It denies the pre-existent dignity, the miraculous conception, and the religious worship of Jesus Christ, (which they dare to call idolatrous!) and maintains his "simple humanity" as they term it—because

because "they will believe nothing, the manner and causes of which they cannot comprehend;" and who therefore, as Price shrewdly remarks—" must be in the way to believe nothing at all."

Serm. p. 141.

Against the credibility of the miraculous conception—Priestley urges the following weak objections: Hist. Opin. IV. p. 17.

- fingular in its nature, there being nothing like it in the history of the Old or New Testament;"—overlooking most strangely the extraordinary cases of the birth of, 1. John the Baptist; 2. of Isaac, when the parents were "old and well stricken in years"—Sarah full ninety years of age—and both she and Elizabeth barren before; 3. the case of Eve, born without a mother; and, 4. of Adam, born without father or mother, and therefore the immediate "Son of God." Luke iii. 38.
- 2. "That it does not appear to be adapted to answer any good purpose whatever; but, on the contrary, a manifestly

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bad one; 1. in making our Saviour's Meffiahship too soon and too generally known; or, 2. exposing his mother to undeserved reproach."

-One good purpose, at least, we learn from Wakefield; Enquiry, &c. p. 49.

"And yet, who now shall venture to specify the peculiar purposes of Providence in this extraordinary deviation from the course of nature, in behalf of the Christian dispensation? How can we presume to decide upon such a topic, when Revelation herself is silent? It can be no crime however in a lover of the Gospel to suggest, with becoming dissidence, what might possibly be one object of this contrivance of the Almighty: It appears to have been his will to exhibit a perfect pattern of human virtue, to which the followers of Jesus might endeavour to form their conduct. Heb. iv. 15, and vii. 26.

"Is it then improbable, that a generation different from that of common mortals—who all go out of the way—of whom there is none good, no not one—might be absolutely absolutely essential to the accomplishment of this purpose?

"But this must be allowed to be a very sublime and mysterious subject; and we know from good authority, that in the scheme of Christianity, there are other things "hard to be understood," 2 Pet. iii. 16.—and things which angels desire to look into, 1 Pet. i. 12."

O fi fic omnia!-

But "Revelation is not filent on the topic;"— she mentions other still more important ends:—1. "Now, once for all, in the completion of the ages, [or divine dispensations,] hath He been manifested for the abolition of sin, through the sacrifice of Himself;"— Heb. ix. 26.—Christ Jesus; who was born unto us, Wisdom from God, and Righteousness, and Sanctification, and Redemption"—1 Cor. i. 30.—" to whom (Gentiles) hath been allotted a faith equivalent to ours (Jews) through our God and Saviour Jesus Christ's righteousness," 2 Pet. i. I.—"We

—"We entreat you, for Christ's fake, be reconciled to The Deity: who made Him, though not knowing sin, a sin offering, for our sakes; that we might become God's righteousness, through Him," 2 Cor. v. 21.—Who was indeed—" the Lord our righteousness" (Iah-oh), Fer. xxiii. 6.—" For The Deity having raised up His Son Jesus—(that righteous branch of David's line), sent Him forth, to bless us, (both Jews and Gentiles,) in turning away each from our wickednesses." Acts iii. 26.

"LINDSEY," we are told, "hath proved, almost to a demonstration, that the name Iah-ōh, (as Iehovah is more correctly pronounced by the Clarian Oracle, law,) is appropriated to The God and Father of all, and is in no one instance applied to Christ;"—in express defiance of the foregoing text of Jeremiah, where it can be applied to no other!!!—How such "learned and worthy authors," as Lindsey and the Unitarian lay-translator of Isaiah, Note on Isaiah vi. 1. could be

fo purblind, is amazing—and a melancholy proof that "partial blindness hath indeed befallen our British Israel."—And how both himself, and the Father of English Unitarianism—the pious and worthy Clarke, Trinity No. 597. could not discern "the true meaning" of the sublime vision of the evangelical prophet Isaiah, vi. 1. that "THE REGENT [LORD] whose glory he saw," was Jesus Christ, as expressly afferted by John xii. 41. and understood by the celebrated Cyril of Jerusalem, (who died, A. D. 386,) in the following quotation, given by Clarke himself:

Τον Παίερα μεν γας εδεις εωρακε ωωπόιε. Ο δε τω Προφήη τοιε φανεις, ὑι το.

(God] THE FATHER, no one ever faw:"
(John i. 18.)

"But He who then appeared to the Prophet, was THE SON."

By a fophism unworthy of such a scholar, Clarke takes the word " faw," in the two different senses of " beholding," and " foreseeing," in the same breath!! When "Efaias faw the glory of God THE FATHER, revealing to him the coming of CHRIST, he then faw the glory of Him who was to come in the glory of HIS FATHER, Matt. xvi. 27, [and also in "HIS OWN," Luke ix. 26.]—Efaias, in beholding the glory of God, and in receiving from him a revelation of the coming of CHRIST, faw (that is, forefaw) the glory of CHRIST; just as Abraham faw (that is, forefaw) HIS day, and was glad." John viii. 56.

"How easy and natural is this interpretation!"—observes the worthy layman.

"It is wonderful indeed,"—to retort his censure of Bishops Lowth and Pearce,

"how such learned and good men" (as I verily esteem Clarke and the Layman) should have satisfied themselves in shutting their eyes against the clearest light, and in thus offering to the world an interpretation which they must [might rather] have known to be liable to such great and [insuperable] objections."—Surely "their eyes were holden, that they might not intimately.

intimately know him — CHRIST" — (επι-

Such were the good and gracious purposes answered by our Lord's manifestation in the flesh. And as to Priestley's fecond branch of the latter objection, our Saviour's Messiahship was effectually secured from being too foon and too generally known, by the apparent meannefs of his station in life, as the reputed "Carpenter's Son"-by his refidence in the despised province of Galilee, remote from the scene and wonders of his birth; while wedlock's facred name shielded from "unmerited reproach" the fair fame of " the chosen "Virgin" - his mother, - according to prophecy, Ifa. vii. 14. so finely interpreted of her by the Archangel Gabriel, Luke i. 26-37.-And thus was JESUS, of "the bouse and line male of David"-(waspias) the " Heaven-born King of the Jews"by his legal father's fide, and therefore the rightful heir to the crown; while by his real mother's fide, who was of "the daughters of Aaron," as well as her coufin Elizabeth. 2997

Elizabeth, he was legally entitled to the High Priesthood also; and "the Prophet like unto Moses," of the tribe of Levi. See Malachi ii. 4—7.

The last and most serious article of debate between Trinitarians and Unitarians, because not of a speculative but practical nature, is the religious worship of Jesus Christ. And although the foregoing statement of the antecedent dignity, and subsequent exaltation, of the Great Author and Finisher of our Faith—appointed to be the "righteous judge of All the Earth," and the sovereign Arbiter of our Destinies, under every age or dispensation, will surely justify it, on the sooting of reason and interest; yet I shall adduce a few additional arguments in its savour.

1. From the Unitarian school:—in the following excellent argument of Wakefield, on the supplication of the first martyr, Stephen—Enquiry, p. 67.

"Lo!" faid the holy martyr, in the triumph of his faith—" I perceive the heavens

heavens opened, and THE SON OF MAN standing at the right hand of THE DEITY" - [and why not vifibly ?] - " And they Roned Stephen, invoking [THE LORD] and faying: LORD JESUS, receive my Shirit!" -By the phrase - sitting on the right hand -in the Hebrew language are denoted power and dignity. And we are informed (Matt. xxviii. 18. Ephef. i. 22.) that Jesus was now entrusted with " all duthority" to manage THE CHURCH which he had lately planted. He was the ME-DIATOR-He was THE HIGH PRIEST, appointed to offer up the Spiritual Sacrifice of HIS PEOPLE, at the throne of HIS FATHER AND THEIR FATHER, OF HIS GOD AND THEIR GOD-[His in a pecufiar fense, as distinguished from THEIR.] John xx. 17. By virtue of this high office, " honour and glory and bleffing and hower" may be afcribed to Him, as in feveral passages of the New Testament, 2 Pet. iii. 18. Rev. i., 6. and v. 13. and perhaps elsewhere; and " prayer may be presented.

presented, as to the fole agent between Gop and Man."

2. And that PRAYER was actually prefented to him by the Primitive Church, we learn from the election of Matthias in the place of the traitor Judas, Acts i. 24.

-" And praying to [HIM] they faid: Thou, LORD, SEARCHER OF ALL HEARTS, fhew of these two [candidates] which one Thou haft chosen, &c."—That THE LORD here meant, was JESUS CHRIST, is confirmed, from the parallel case of the election of Elders for the Churches of Asia Minor, whom Paul and Barnabas, " after they had prayed with fasting, " commended unto THE LORD, on whom they had believed," Acts xiv. 23. This is decifive .-And our Lord himself authoritatively declares to the Seven Churches of Afia Minor, Rev. ii. 23.

-" And all the Churches shall know that I AM THE SEARCHER OF REINS AND HEARTS; and I will give unto each of you according to your works. 3. The

preferred,

pressly supplicated Christ for relief from some "thorn in the sless"—which obstructed, as he imagined, the success of his ministry, by exposing him to ridicule.

"Upon this account, thrice besought I the Lord, that it might be removed from me. But He said unto me! "My grace is sufficient for thee, for My power is perfected in insirmity."—Most chearfully therefore (proceeds the Apostle) will I rather exult in my insirmities, that "the power of Christ may rest upon me." 2 Cor. xii, 8.

4. And if we ascend to the heavenly mansions with the mighty mystagogue John, what an amazing and stupendous congregation of the joint worshippers of the LORD GOD OMNIPOTENT, and of THE LAMB that was slain, appears in and throughout the Apocalypse! And that this also was the usage of the Primitive Church, appears from the most ancient Litanies extant, and from the writings of the Apostolic Fathers, and the earlier

2 Heretics.

Heretics. Even the Socinians did not reject the religious worship of Jesus Christ-THAT was reserved for "strenuous Unitarians."

"Hail, SON OF GOD, Saviour of men! thy name
Shall be the copious matter of my fong
Henceforth! and never shall my harp thy praise
Forget, nor from thy FATHER's praise disjoin!"
Milton.

I should now proceed to the third and last head of the gigantic spectre—German Illuminism—the most mischievous perhaps, especially among the Literati of a higher class, and Biblical critics, because the most learned, the most ingenious and the most industrious, and consequently the most difficult of inspection, in a popular way: But,

"A little learning is a dangerous thing:
Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring." Pope.

Indeed, to inspect the various cells of this voluminous head, even summarily, with any degree of accuracy proportioned to its importance, requires not "a little learning," learning," and much more room than the fastidiousness of the public, at this inauspicious season of rebellion, warfare and union, will admit. Perhaps a more critical and scientistic investigation of the principles of German Hypercriticism, may be offered soon to learned theologians, both Grecian and Oriental, in a separate work, " in a more questionable shape," from an Emeritus Professor, and therefore better entitled to serious consideration and a sufficient "answer" by the whole corps of German and English Professors and Reviewers, than an anonymous INSPECTOR sighting in invisible armour.

Some "Spicilegia," however, in German phrase, from the Learned of the three Philosophizing Schools of Europe, may be selected from the mass; "gleanings" which may affish the English reader to form some estimate of the nature of the Beast, in the following Part.

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PART II.

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THE INSPECTOR.

SPICILEGIA

ANTIBIBLICA, ANTIPHILOSOPHICA,

RT

ANTICRITICA.

P. QUICQUID AGUNT HOMINES:—Pharmacopolæ,
Mendici, Mimi, Balatrones, boc genus omne—
Introrsum turpe, speciosum pelle decorá:—
Nostri est farrago libelli.—

A. Tunc, cum ad canitiem et nostrum illud vivere triste— —Tunc, tunc ignoscite!—P. Nolo.

JUV. HOR. PERS.

"Beware of FALSE PROPHETS;—
Who come unto you in fheep's cloathing,
But inwardly are ravening wolves:"—

"For, as there were False Prophets among the people [of Israel],

[of Ifrael], Even so, shall there be False Teachers among you;"—

"Who shall foist in Herefies of Perdition:"——
"False Apostles, Deceitful Workers, transforming
Themselves into Christ's Apostles:—and by fine
Words, and fair Speeches, perverting the Heart
Of the Simple:"——

"BY THEIR FRUITS shall ye INTIMATELY KNOW them." JESUS CHRIST, PETER, PAUL.

IN every age of the Patriarchal and Evangelical Church, or—General Affembly of the wife and good upon earth— "who,

-" who, in EVERY NATION, do fear God and work righteousness," Acts x. 35. -the grand batteries of False Philosophy and False Religion have been variously and unremittingly levelled, both open and masked, against the Canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, which compose that precious repository of truth and right-THE BIBLE-that impregnable fortress of Patriarchal and Evangelical faith and practice:-maliciously or wantonly aiming to overthrow or undermine their authority, either in the whole or in part, because they obstinately militate against their own favourite positions and paradoxes; and more especially, in the present boasted AGE of REASON, but declining Age of Faith; fo abfurdly rejecting the gracious boon of DIVINE REVELA-TION; when " the Venders of Literary Poifon"-i. e. Bookfellers; and "Witlings," " Methodifts," and " Hypercritics" among authors of no fmall celebrity, unanimoufly conspire, however at variance with each other, " to crush CHRISTIANITY," and

fap the foundations of TRUE RELIGION and SOUND PHILOSOPHY.

The French School, with Voltaire at their head, would gladly sweep away the whole BIBLE, root and branch, from off the face of the earth; leaving nothing behind, but the Book of Nature, or visible works of Creation—and the reveries of unaffisted Reason, for the regulation of our faith and morals:—of this School, the lowest, but not least mischievous retainer is Paine.

The German School, ranking under the celebrated Michaelis, Eichhorn, Dathe, &c. are satisfied to lop off some of the main branches, of the Old Testament principally; and to methodize the remainder, by all the vagaries of hypercriticism.

The English School, under Priestley, Wakefield, &c. wish to curtail such parts of the New Testament, and methodize others, as militate against their favourite but jarring tenets, falsely denominated Unitarian; though some over "strenuous" Unitarians, indeed, would go nearly as far

as Paine and the French School; as Evan-

This Part shall be appropriated to the inspection of a few of the most glaring "idle assertions" respecting the authenticity or genuineness, the credibility or internal evidence, and the integrity or freedom from adulteration either by mutilation or interpolation of material parts and passages of Holy Writ, culled from "the works" of the three Philosophizing Schools, according to the original plan of this publication.

I. Geddes, that various linguist, in his "faithful [Erse] Translation" of the Hebrew Scriptures; of which he has hitherto published the Pentateuch, and Historical Books, in two volumes; has undertaken, in the curious Cosmogony, prefixed, Pres. p. v. to rectify the Mosaical division of time. By ordinary commentators, "the evening and morning," which composed the civil "day," of twenty-four hours, are generally understood to denote the natural

MBelsham, & The Monthly Review, the Critical Review, the Analytical Review: July 1799 Of the Beview of Laynes age of Leasen, p. 338.

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natural night and natural day; and so was it understood by the Greeks, calling the compound νυχθημερον.—And from this primeval division, most of the ancient nations began their civil day at fun-set, or rather about an hour after, at the commencement of the evening twilight, when the stars sirft become visible—as among the Jews:

—Και Σαββαίον επεφωσπε, "And the Sabbath was going to dawn." Luke xxiii. 54.

(a).—But "this rational commentator, whom Britain has at length found in her GEDDES"—

(a) The great importance of this celebrated text, determining, by a natural and most expressive measure of time, the completion of our Lord's funeral obsequies, on the evening of Good Friday, the day of the crucifixion—which is poorly defended, as a "Catachresis,"—(a rhetorical figure, fanctioning—" a blunder")—by the Orthodox—Archbishop Newcome's Harmony—" used figuratively and improperly, though elegantly and fignificantly enough!"—LARDNER.—requires an abler vindication to satisfy acuter critics Marsh's Michaelis, vol. i. p. 406.

The following picturesque and glowing description of the luminousness of a nocturnal sky in the West Indies, by the eloquent EDWARDS, during the vernal season, may A convenient

such as

GEDDES "—as he is panegyrized by the M. R.—tells us gravely, that "an entire revolution of light and darkness was denominated "one day;" "the evening" being

may be transferred to the ferene climates of Syria and Palestine:

"The nights at this feafon, are transcendantly beautiful. The clearness of the heavens, the serenity of the air, and the foft tranquillity in which Nature repofes, contribute to harmonize the mind, and produce the most calm and delightful fensations. The moon too in these climates displays far greater radiance than in Europe; the smallest print is legible by her light. And in the moon's absence, her function is not ill supplied by the brightness of the milky way; and by that glorious planet Venus, which here appears like a little moon, and glitters with fo refulgent a luftre as to caft a shade from trees, buildings, and other objects: making full amends for the fhort flay, and abrupt departure of the crepusculum or twilight"-[in countries nearer to the Æquator.] by the Onboding entrel

Luke therefore, himself a Syrian, in the verb enequone, intimating "the dawn of night," introduced an usual and natural Syriasm; thus translating the Hebrew and Syriac verb nahar, "illucescebat," as it occurs in the same sense, in a Syriac quotation surnished by the learned Orientalist Michaelis, from Assemant's Bibliotheca Orientalis, tom. i. p. 213.—stating a transaction

being the term of light; and "the morning" the term of darkness:"—thus literally "putting darkness for light, and light for darkness."—This may, perhaps, be an error

as happening "on the Sabbath, at the eleventh bour, as the first day of the week was going to dawn;"—
"the eleventh hour"—(beginning about sunset,)—
Sabbato execute et Dominica ineunte, "as the Sabbath (or Saturday) was expiring, and the Lord's Day (or Sunday) commencing"—(i. e. between sunset and twilight)—as paraphrased by the translator. See the British Critic, Aug. 1794. p. 174.

This valuable quotation refcues the Evangelist from an imputed folecism; the Greek classics appropriating the verb επιφωσκω, " inlucesco," to the morning twilight; as it is also applied unequivocally by Matthew, xxviii. I. ту втіфютивоч, " at the dawning morn;"where the Philoxenian Syriac version renders it by the fame Syriac verb nabar; establishing the use of the verb in both fenses, as applicable both to the evening and morning dawns; and where Matthew therefore, to guard against the ambiguity, and appropriate the verb to the morning dawn, uses the adjunct, ofe Dat-Calw, " late after the Sabbath," - or a good while after the Sabbath-day had ended with the preceding evening twilight: exactly according with Ariflotle's phraseυποφωσκεσης εω-" fublucescente aurora,"-" while the morn was dawning:"-where this philosopher more accurately

error of the press; though unnoticed among the errata, and pervading the whole paragraph: -but otherwise-" if the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness!!!"

II. The advocates for Savagism, by a preposterous taste, in the midst of civilization, both of the ancient and modern Epicurean schools-Lucretius, Horace, &c. A Herder, Rousseau, Condorcet, Monboddo, &c. receding from the philosophy of Homer and Hefiod.

accurately expresses the issuing of "the light" of the fun, from "beneath" the horizon; fo fcientifically expressed by Luke, in conformity with the purest Attic writers, Thucydides, &c. by the concife and elegant phrase, ophps Baleos, " while the dawn was deep" -or the rifing fun deep funk beneath the horizon; the verb emipwonw being more strictly applicable to the light of the stars issuing from above the horizon. - Such is the extreme accuracy of that confummate Grecian, Luke; whose inimitable Preface to his Gospel, addressed to Theophilus, rivals Xenophon, in compound and decompounded terms, and in rotundity of style, as much as it excells him in condensation of matter.

These remarks may expose the idleness of Wakefield's translation of Luke xxiii, 54, and his Rabbinical gloss:

" The

Hesiod, who considered language, or "articulate speech," as the proud characteristic of the human race — μεροπων ανθρωπων; and of Pythagoras, Plato, Cicero, Ovid, &c. who rightly considered it as a divine faculty, and the "gift of God" himself in the first instance; degrading man, made in the image and likeness of God, the lord and the priest of this lower world, and the heir of immortality, to a level with the beasts that perish—ranking it no higher than the braying of asses, the

—"The Sabbath was lighting up,"—i. e. with the candles which the Jews light just before fix in the evening, when the Sabbath commences."—A paltry, glimmering, occasional, local light, instead of

"The fpangled heavens, a fbining frame, Their great Original proclaim!"

—every night, to half the globe at the same instant of time:—For the foregoing Syriasm establishes the use of the phrase, when the Sabbath ends, and Sunday commences; on which occasion surely the Jews light no candles. It is strange how Wakefield could follow such an ignis fatuus! rejecting the light of the stars, adopted by the most judicious commentators, Hammond, Grotius, Cruden, &c.

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grunting of hogs, the cackling of geefe, or the chattering of apes—the mere natural or inflinctive expression of the desires and wants of a herd of associated savages, formed by mutual consent for their common interest!!

How finely is this "crazy wisdom," and orang-outang philosophy, resulted by anticipation, in the first pages of Holy Writ!—representing Adam, the first man, as "giving names" to all the various tribes of animals, by the divine appointment, assembled before him; and this too in his solitary state, before the formation of Eve—"before there was an helpmate found for him."—And Johnson, so well versed in the theory of language, sagely remarks:—

"Language must have come by inspiration—a thousand, nay a million of children could not invent a language: while the organs are pliable, there is not understanding enough to form a language; by the time that there is understanding enough, the organs are become stiff: we know

The following lines, written by Sir James La on a blank ling of Herders Defertations on the on of Language, let him by the abbiful fandente Titler to the Duke of Bruntwich (which latty of that I cannot refrain from introducing them into the know that, after a certain age, we cannot learn to pronounce a new language."-Boswell's Life of Johnson, vol. 3. p. 354. * III. Of all the primitive languages and dialects of the earth, none feems to have fuch just pretentions to the claim of originality as the Hebrew-that venerable vehicle of "pure and undefiled religion" to the primaval and patriarchal world; against which, therefore, the powers of infidelity and scepticism are most firmly banded together, impeaching it of barbarism, hoverty, &c. A respectable "Lay Theologian," Mr. Butler of Lincoln's Inn, thus modeftly delivers his opinion, in his Hora Biblica: -" The claim of the Hebrew language to the highest antiquity cannot be denied; its pretentions to have been the only language in existence before the confusion of Babel, are not inconsiderable."- Witness Gen. xi. 1.] But with what fuperciliousness is it treated by the Monthly Review of October 1798, p. 211! medeter : K2 rincep, rigict the hardy staptice plan, er la gasge sure was good Eve. the mother of the Human race, Tila Thee, expensed her thought with no time

And could be hear one single word of there, *

Herder would own the power of speech divine.

But al! from loc a wright lefton larry,

and from the dangerous post y knowledge turn;

"WE (the M. R.) deem them very inconsiderable; and we are surprised that
Mr. B. should have admitted such an unfounded assumption. Had he attentively
perused the remarks of Schultens, Michaelis, De Guignes, &c. on this subject, we
think that he would not have hazarded an
assertion of this sort."

But, had these professed critics attentively perused the writings of those very scholars whom they name, they would not have "hazarded" such idle censure, recoiling on themselves. Notwithstanding an undue predilection for their own systems, the ingenious but rather fanciful Schultens, Michaelis and De Guignes, &c. (b) all concur in discovering the traces of some one primæval language all over the earth,

(b) Magnis olim animis pugnatum inter Orientales quænam lingua antiquitatis palmam ferat. Maronitæ eam Syriacæ suæ, sive Arameæ, assignant; Arabes item, suæ; nec segnius Hebræi, suæ.—Atque inde evidentissimè colligere est—(ex nominibus propriis tum bominum tum locorum, ab orbe condito memoratis a Mose)—Hebræam dialectum, (quæ ab Hebero nomen traxit,)

Who but one apple from the garded state what heavier punchment which wait on Three . Who robbid each bruch of the festilden Free.

the exclusive pretensions of the Hebrew—each bringing in, as co-eval, his own favourite dialect; the Arabic, the Syriac, or, its twin sister, the Sanscrit; the Phanician, the Egyptian, or the Ethiopic, &c. And had these Reviewers gone still deeper, and explored the prosound researches of the mighty Castell, Walton, Bochart, Selden, De Dieu, &c. they would have acquiesced

"faciem" nativam linguæ primævæ fidelissimè retinuisse; unà cum Chaldaica, Syriaca et Arabica dialectis—quæ, ob harmoniam "fororiam," unum corpus Inguæ constituere debuerunt."

SCHULTENS, Inflit. Ling. Heb. p. 4.

"Les langues que parloient autrefois les Hebreux, les Pheniciens, les Syriens, les Chaldéens, et que parlent aujourd'hui les Arabes et les Ethiopiens, ont entr'elles une telle affinité, qu'il feroit plus exact, de les prendre pour de fimples dialectes d'un language general, qu'on parloit dans les countrées que ces peuples habitoient."

DE GUIGNES, Acad. des Inscriptions.

—The following observation of Schultens is well worth the attention of the M. R.—" Si calluit linguas orientales, quid scribit, ac si eas non calluisset, et vix a limine salutasset?—Si non calluit, quid criticorum agit criticum, ac si eas percalluisset?"

in the well-founded pretentions to the most venerable antiquity of the language they presume to disparage;—and whose structure, when carefully compared with the nearer kindred dialects of the East and remoter of the West, will furnish internal proof of its originality:—as may elsewhere be demonstrated upon stricter and more scientific principles of etymological criticism.

IV. EICHHORN, the fuccessor of the celebrated MICHAELIS in the professorial chair at Gottingen—" rivalling him in erudition, and surpassing him in critical sagacity and liberal investigation"—as we are told by his reviewers and panegyrists, M. R. Appendix, August 1797, p. 491.—hath lately discovered, in his Introduction to the Old Testament, Leipzig, 4 vols. 1787—1795:

1. "That our extant Hebrew Scriptures are a Translation executed by Ezra(c) and his

⁽c) Ex his, similibusque Danielis et Exræ Hebraismis, (qui his libris peculiares funt) intelliges utrumque li-

his co-adjutors, of the more ancient writings of his nation."

- 2. "That Moses, with respect to prior periods of history, must have been a compiler:"
- 3. "That he lays no claim to the character of an *inspired* historian."—" Indeed," proceeds the sagacious critic, "the very idea is *absurd*. The narrator, who should substitute the representations of his fancy for the evidence of his senses, would not be an historian, but an epic poet."

How it was possible for an Hebrean and a Divine, like Eichhorn, to hazard so much

brum eo tempore scriptum esse, quo [erat] recens adbuc vernacula sua, (admiscentibus Hebræis, lingua Chaldaica,) non seriore tempore con ectum. In Thargumim enim antiquissimis ettam, plerumque frustra bos bebraismos quæsieris, in Daniele et Ezra ubique obvios:"

"Non temperare mihi potui, quin hanc observationem grammaticam theologiæ commodarem: Tota nostra theologia debet esse grammatica; ipsamque librorum sacrorum (quibus nititur theologia) authentiam, veramque antiquitatem, GRAMMATICA, (vel ubi nævos linguæ et orthographiæ deprehendit,) confirmat."

Los and Michaelis, Gram, Chald. p. 25.

idle and paradoxical affertion, which has been over and over again confuted, or for Reviewers to applaud fuch *licentious* investigation, tending to the subversion of all ancient records and original documents, is to me wholly unintelligible.

And, as an *Emeritus Professor* myself, I must enter my formal protest to these startling positions.

brew Scriptures could be translations executed by Ezra, or in his age.

Waving the jealous veneration with which their Sacred Writings have ever been guarded by the Jewish Priesthood, we know that the precious copy of the Book of Deuteronomy, written by Moses with his own hand, and laid up in the Sanctuary, beside the Ark, (which contained only the Tables of the Law,) was found by Hilkiah the High-Priest, when the Temple was repairing in the 18th year of Josiah's reign. And this Book of the Covenant was read publicly by Shaphan the Scribe, in the ears of the King, and,

by his defire, of "all the people both small and great;"—i. e. the denunciations against idolatry contained therein.—Compare Deut. xxxi. 24—29. and 2 Kings xxii. 8—17. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 14.

It is plain therefore that the language of Moses was intelligible and his writing legible, in the year aforesaid B. C. 623, which was only 17 years before the commencement of the Babylonish Captivity B. C. 606, in the fourth year of Jehoiakinn, in which Daniel the Prophet was carried away. Compare Dan. i. 1-6, and 2 Kings xxiv. 1 .- But this precious Autograph was probably carried, along with the facred vessels of the Temple, to Babylon; and Daniel, in his famous fupplication for the fins of his people, near the close of the seventy years captivity, foretold by Jeremiah, ending in the first year of the fole reign of Cyrus, B. C. 536, who began his joint reign with his uncle 66 Darius the Mede," (the Cyaxares of Xenophon,) two years before, according

to Ptolomy's canon, (d)—thus expressly refers thereto, ix. 1—11.

"Yea, all Ifrael have transgressed thy law,
And have revolted, so as not to obey thy voice;
Therefore the curse is poured down upon us,
And the imprecation that is written in the Law of
Moses,

The fervant of GoD; because we have finned against HIM."

Here

CHRONOLOGICAL REMARKS.

(d) I. The chronology of Cyrus the Great, the good, the special favourite of PROVIDENCE,—" faying of Cyrus, He is my Shepherd," by Isaiab xliv. 28, no less than 210 years before his birth!!— has been much embarrassed by the variations of historians:

Herodotus rates his reign at 29 years; Cicero, at 30; Ptolomy, at 9; and Xenophon, at 7. How are these to be reconciled?

Herodotus and Cicero count from the death of his father Cambyses, and commencement of his reign in Persia; Ptolomy, from the capture of Babyson, B. C. 538, and the commencement of his joint reign with "Darius the Mede," of Scripture—who only survived two years; Xenophon, Daniel and Ezra, from the death of Darius, and commencement of his fole reign; when, as he declares in his illustrious Proclamation, putting an end to the Jewish Captivity—"The Lord

Here is an express appeal to the "written Law of Moses" by Daniel, who survived the Babylonish Captivity; consequently "a Translation by Exra," was unnecessary

GOD OF HEAVEN bath given me all the kingdoms of the earth." Ezra i. 2.

II. A fimilar embarraffment affects the chronology of Nebuchadnezzar the Great, the instrument of divine vengeance on the Jews and neighbouring nations.— The Jewish historians date the commencement of his reign from his copartnership with his father, the Nabopolassar of Ptolomy, B. C. 607. who dates it three years later, B. C. 604, from his father's death, and commencement of his sole reign; and this, which was the Chaldean computation, is followed by Daniel, ii. 1. who himself was Rab Mag—"Master of the Magi" or "Diviners"—as (the word in Persic signifies) the Established Priesthood of the Babylonian and Persian Empires.

III. An embarraffment of the fame kind has also affected the chronology of the Gospels. Augustus made Tiberius "collega imperii," or took him into partner-ship, Aug. 19, U. C. 764, or A. D. 11-12; whence Luke, iii. 1. and the provincial writers, date the commencement of Tiberius's reign: but the Roman historians count three years later, from the death of Augustus, Aug. 28, U. C. 767, or A. D. 14-15. This occasioned an error of three or sour years in fixing the birth of Christ

unnecessary and absurd;—and, if we argue from analogy, are not the oldest Greek writings, those of the Seven Sages, Homer and Hesiod, &c. as plain, if not plainer and

Christ to U. C. 33, instead of U. C. 749, according to Luke iii. 23.

These Chronological Remarks will be sound of the highest importance, for adjusting dates in sacred and prosane history, and correcting the errors of Usber, Newton, Mann and Priestley, &c.; and indeed cleanting the Augean stable of ancient chronology.—Playsair, in his most useful System of Chronology, enumerates, in the last of his Supplemental Tables, no less than 88 different valuations of the period between the births of Adam and of Christ!!! from the highest of Alphonsus, 6984, to the lowest of Rabbi Lipman, 3616. And I will venture to affert, from no short nor slight inspection, that not one of the 88 is correct, or will solve the phenomena of Ancient History throughout!!!

These remarks have been suggested, and may indeed be illustrated, by a tissue of chronological errors, in the MONTHLY REVIEW of Butler's Horæ Biblicæ, last October, p. 213.

1. "By the first year of Cyrus, the Scriptures do NOT mean the first year of the subjection-of Jerusalem to his authority"—for Jerusalem was then a waste.

2. "The first edict of Cyrus was NOT issued in the fifth year of the Conquest, Baruch, i. 2. (What conquest?)

and simpler, than those of *Polybius* and *Plutarch?* But in the East, *languages* and customs alter more slowly than in Europe.

2. With

quest?) or in the second year of Zedekiab's reign "—
for the second year of Zedekiab's reign was B. C. 598,
full 62 years before!!!

3. "The fecond edict of Cyrus, supposed to take place" in the seventh month after the second siege, in which Nebuzaradan burnt the temple," B. C. 588. must therefore have happened, by their own account, full 52 years before the first and only edict!!!

4. Shefbbazzar, whom they suppose to have conducted the first return, and Zerubbabel the second, were one and the same person!! Compare Ezra i. 8. and v. 14. where this "prince of Judah," and first governor of Judea, is styled Sheshbazzar, by his Person name, and ii. 2. Hag. i. 1. Zorobabel, by his Jewish name. The Person name of the governor was Tirshatba, Ezra ii. 63.

The foundation of the fecond Temple began to be laid in the fecond year of Cyrus, B. C. 535, under Zorobabel the governor, and "Jefbua the priest," (fon of Jozadek, Ezra iii. 2.) as appears from Ezra iii. 8—10. But, in consequence of the intrigues of the Samaritan colonists transplanted by Esarbadden, at the Persian Court, the building was suspended, "all the days of Cyrus, even until the reign of Darius (Hystaspes) king of Persia," Ezra iv. 1—5. when the building

2. With respect to prior periods of history, Moses might have been a compiler, and probably was, in the Antidiluvian and Patriarchal Chronicles which he has

building was refumed, "in the fecond year of Darius," B. C. 520, by the exhortations of the prophets Haggai, i. 1. and Zechariah, i. 1. and finished "in the fixth year of his reign," B. C. 516. Exa vi. 15.

5. "The superintendance of Jerusalem was NOT foon after transferred to Ezra;" for he was not appointed governor until "the feventh year of Arta-xerxes" (Longimanus, not Xerxes as the M. R. suppose,) B. C. 458, full 58 years after the Temple was finished!! Ezra vii. 1—25; when "there went up with him from Babylon some of the Children of Israel"—as distinguished from the principal return of "Judah and Benjamin" in the first of Cyrus. Ezra i. 5.—Why the M. R. choose to quote the apocryphal book of Estra, is to me unintelligible.

6. "Thus was terminated," (according to the M.R.) "by this third and last colony of returning Jews!" a captivity which (if it endured 70 years) must have begun 27 years after the accession of the first Darius. But if it ended B. C. 458, it must have commenced B. C. 528; that is, only ten years before the accession of the first Darius, (meaning Hystaspes,) or ten years after the joint commencement of the reigns of Darius the Mede and Cyrus, B. C. 538!!!

That

has furnished, Gen. v. and xi;—and the beginning of the former has much the air of a most ancient and venerable, as well as distinct written record:

" Now

That the Jewish Captivity did actually endure 70 years, we learn from the Scripture of Truth realised by the event—from the fourth of Jehoiakim, B. C. 606, (and the fecond year of Nebuchadnezzar's joint reign with his father,) to the first of Cyrus's sole reign, B. C. 536, according to Daniel ix. 1.; when, in the first year of Darius the Mede, B. C. 538, and fixty-eighth of the Captivity (of feventy years, foretold by Jeremiah xxix. 10.) he expected the return of his people, according to "THE ORACLE OF THE LORD."

Mr. Butler might well retort—" I apprehend, that the M. R. will find it impossible to reconcile these particulars with the dates which they have adopted."—And when professional critics can be guilty of such gross and glaring anachronisms and absurdities—" laytheologians" surely are entitled to much lenity of censure, if they err, in representing "Josedek as high-priest at the time of the return of the Jews from captivity, who was carried into captivity," I Chron. vi. 15, and seems to have been the elder brother of Ezra," vii. 1. being both sons of Seraiah the high-priest at the time of the Captivity, 2 Kings xxv. 18. But most unfortunately for the M. R. if Mr. Butler errs, he errs with Josephus, p. 476. Hudson, who calls Jeshua,

"Now this is the book of the genealogy of Adam," &c. by the line of Seth to Noah. The Creation of the World, the Description of the Garden of Eden, the Temptation of Eve—

at the return, i. The Iwoedene The apxiepews, "fon of Josedek the bigh-priest!!!" Nor did Jestuah become bigh-priest until the reign, perhaps, of Darius Hystaspes, and renewal of the building of the Temple.—See Haggai i. 1. and Zechar. iii. 1.

IV. The third and last Jewish governor, and co-adjutor of Exra, was Nebemiab, appointed in the 20th year of Artaxerxes Longimanus, B. C. 445, Neb. ii. I. His commission was to "repair the walls of Jerusalem," which had been broken down by the Babylonians, &c.—This he effected in the course of 52 days," with much opposition from the Samaritan and Arabian States, Neb. vi. 15, and iv. 17.—And this seems to be intimated in the parenthetical remark of the samous prophecy of the 70 weeks, Dan. ix. 25.—("Thou shalt return, (i. e. thy people,) and Jerusalem shall be rebuilt; even the street and the breach [of the wall]—in stress of times.")

And accordingly, during the twelve years of his government, this noble and patriotic governor rebuilt and repeopled the city, and, with Exra's affiftance, reflored the civil and religious polity of the Jews; and then returned, according to promife, in the 32d of Artaxerxes Longimanus, to the Persian Court, Neb. v. 14. and

Eve-might also have been distinct documents, furnished by Adam himself, or the righteous Enoch, (whose prophecy respecting the general judgment has been preserved

xiii. 6. B. C. 433; -and obtained leave, " after certain days," near the close of that prince's reign, to return again and to reform some abuses that had crept in during his absence. - And from the conclusion of his administration, (who was the last Tirshatha or Perfian governor,) we may date the full and perfect reftoration of the Jewish polity, and the commencement of Daniel's 70 weeks, (forming the first branch of the grand prophetic period of 2300 days, viii. 14.) about B. C. 420, and fourth of Darius Nothus; after whom, Daniel was informed in the last and astonishingly minute vision vouchsafed to him in the third year of Cyrus, x. 1.—(" to make him understand what should befal his people in the latter days"-after their full refloration)-" There shall yet stand up three kings"of the Persian dynasty - his successors - Artaxerxes Mnemon, Ochus, and Arogus; - and " a fourth far richer than them" - Darius Codomannus, the last king of Persia, who was conquered by that "mighty king of Gracia"-Alexander the Great-the first of the Macedo-Gracian dynasty. Dan. viii. 21. and xi. 2-3.

This prophetic character of the four last kings of Persia, who succeeded Darius Nothus, (which has been L mistakenly ed by Jude, and which therefore probably was written.)—But is it not rather prefumptuous to affert that he must have been a compiler, even in these? Might not the Tutelar God of Israel, whose "faithful servant" he was; and who sayoured him with two successive conferences, of 40 days each, on the summit of Sinai; and who conversed with him, mouth to mouth, even plainly and not enigmatically:"

-for

miftakenly attributed, by the whole stream of commentators and chronologers, to the four first after Cyrus,) -feems to fix the beginning of the period of the 70 weeks to the reign of Darius Nothus, beyond a doubt; -when "THE ORACLE," that "iffued" from the Divine Majesty, (as DABAR should be rendered, ix. 23, as also ix. 2, and Jer. xxix. 10. and Isa. xliv. 24-26.) took full effect :- Not the proclamation, edict, or decree, of the "first of Cyrus," B. C. 536; or "the second of Darius Hystaspes," B. C. 520; or "the seventh of Artaxerxes Longimanus," B. C. 458; or "the twentieth of Artaxerxes Longimanus," B. C. 445; all of which have had their partifans among the most celebrated divines and chronologers-Lloyd, Usber, Scaliger, Prideaux, Marshall, Newton, Michaelis, Dathe, &c. &c. &c. and all equally at variance with the "SCRIPTURE OF TRUTH," and with each other: Not

-for THE LORD spake unto Moses face to face, as a man speaketh to his friend," Numb. xii. 8, Exod. xxxiii. 11 .- might not the DIVINE ORACLE, who thus favoured him with the most familiar communications, have revealed unto him the mysteries of the Creation, of the Fall, and of the Redemption of Mankind, by a future "PROPHET," like unto, but " greater than, Moses?" Deut. xviii. 15.

Surely, after fuch testimony, to affert

Not one of these epochs furnishing an adequate end of the 70 weeks, or 490 years:-The grand rock, upon which the partifans of each feem to have split, is the ambiguous rendering of the Hebrew Dabar, Dan. ix. 23.—"Commandment,"—which they unfortunately mistook for the human instead of the divine-although the proclamation of Cyrus, and decree of Darius, &c. are plainly diffinguished by different terms.

The DIVINE ORACLE is dated from its taking effect, by HIM, with whom "one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day," 2 Pet. iii. 8. Pf. xc. 4. — and who declared, of the refurrection of the just, at his second passover-" The bour is coming, and is now [at hand], when the [righteous] dead shall bear the voice of the Son of God,"-about 1770 years ago!!!

that

that "Moses lays no claim to the character of an inspired historian"—even respecting prior periods—is rashness and prepossession in the extreme.

3. That he does expressly lay claim to the character of an inspired historian, respecting the future destinies of his nation, the whole tenor of the history of his own times, in the four last books of the Pentateuch, Exodus, Leviticus and Numbers, written during the 39 years of wandering in the Deferts of Arabia, and Deuteronomy, that admirable compendium of the whole law, written in the fortieth, bears ample and abundant testimony.-In that awful enumeration, Deut. xxviii. in particular, of the bleffings attached to their obedience, and curses to their disobedience, he expressly predicts the Babylonish Captivity, as happening during their regal state, and that it was to be a captivity by land, verse 36; for the Hebrew verb, rendered "fhall bring thee," should be rendered ambulare faciet-" shall cause thee to walk," -or shall drive thee as cattle; -while, from udi

from verse 49 to the end, the Roman Captivity is portrayed with the most astonishing precision and minuteness of detail, rivalling Josephus himself, the mournful spectator of the Roman war. That it was to be a captivity beyond sea, we learn from verse 68. And Josephus has explained a prediction therein, seemingly inconsistent, "And no man shall buy you,"—the market being so glutted with the multitude of Jewish slaves sold by Titus, that at length there were no bidders!!! Geddes, explaining the fact, suppresses the author.

And, to crown all, this inspired historian has predicted that long period of desolation to follow the Roman Captivity, verse 59.

"Then the Lord will make thy plagues wonderful,
And the plagues of thy feed;
Great plagues and of long continuance,
Sore ficknesses and of long continuance;"

i. e. of very long continuance,—as afterwards more particularly specified in the grand prophetic period of 2300 days, revealed to the prophet Daniel, viii. 13—26.

L3 th

the finest comment that ever was written on this denunciation of Moses.

And he has foretold their final return at the end of the defolation, upon their repentance, chap. xxx. 1—3.

"And it shall come to pass, when all these are come upon thee, the blessing and the curse that I have set before thee, and thou shalt call them to mind among all the nations whither the Lord thy God hath driven thee:—that then, THE LORD THY GOD will turn thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee; and will return and gather thee from all the nations whither THE LORD THY GOD hath scattered thee."

To affert, with Eichhorn, that the idea of an inspired historian is absurd,"—borders on the most deplorable infatuation, and is directly repugnant to the whole tenor of the providential history of mankind, contained in the Bible; in which mankind are deterred from idolatry and vice, by learning what was "to befal" righteous or corrupt nations "in the lat-

ter days;"-as foretold by the unerring Scripture of Truth, many ages before the events .- For, "the prophetic argument" is justly counted, by Peter, " firmer" than the argument from miracles, 2 Pet. i. 19; the latter being fleeting in their nature, addressed to the senses of the beholders, and resting on their testimony-fuch as the aftonishing miracle of the Transfiguration of Christ, on his and John's; supported by the three evangelists, Matthew, Mark and Luke: - whereas the argument from prophecies fulfilled, and still fulfilling, is permanent, and addressed to the underflandings of believers, in all subsequent ages.

V. Improving upon his German model, "Geddes, that long-awaited rational commentator whom Britain has found," (as Germany her Eichhorn,)—as the M. R. tells us—" begs leave to observe, that we have no intrinsic evidence of inspiration, or any thing like inspiration, in the Jewish historians. On the contrary, (says he,) it is impossible, I think, to read them devoid

of theological prejudices, not to discover in them evident marks of human fallibility and human error."—" After reading the Hebrew writings themselves, and finding in them, to my full conviction, so many intrinsic marks of fallibility, error and inconsistency, not to say downright absurdity, I could not, (to use the emphatical language of the Apostle Paul,) believe their absolute inspiration, were an Angel from Heaven to teach it."—Vol. II. Preface, p. v—xi.

Having myself traversed the field of the Hebrew Scriptures, in all directions, for several years past, I must enter my formal protest against this idle assertion in toto;— for my optics and achromatic telescopes, upon the nicest scrutiny of philosophical research, lead to the contrary results in every particular:—in sweeping the Scriptures, they have indeed often retrenched much erratic light, and discovered many halo and parhelia cast round about the originals, by such "faithful translators" and "rational commentators"—viewing

the

the luminous bodies of the revealed hemisphere—"the burning and shining lights"
of the Old and New Testament—through
the mists and coloured mediums of philosophical and theological prejudices;—and
to collect "the marks of fallibility, error
and inconsistency, not to say downright
absurdity"—teeming in the pages of
Geddes, throughout the two sirst volumes
of his "faithful translation," would swell
this Part to the size of a folio.—Two or
three instances may suffice for "the full
conviction" of Biblical critics.—Ex PEDE
HERCULEM.

In that truly DIVINE ODE, usually called Moses's Song, but in reality communicated by inspiration to the highly-favoured Prophet, shortly before his decease, by the God of Israel himself, Deut. xxxi. 19.

"That this fong may be a witness for ME against the Children of Israel"—
"when many evils and troubles are befallen them;"—" for it shall not be forgotten out of the mouths of their seed:"—
an amazing historical prophecy, actually fulfilling

fulfilling at the present day, no less than 1609 + 1799 = 3408 years after it was written!!!

For Moses " wrote this song the same day:"-which no uninspired poet possibly could in one day - if we confider the great variety of topics, and the finished excellency of a composition of such confiderable length-rendering it altogether the finest Lyric Ode that ever was penned, but furely the most difficult; not only from the grandeur and fublimity of its fentiments, and from the majestic simplicity and imperial brevity and concifeness of the diction; but also from the literal errors, that have unavoidably obscured its effulgence, creeping in through the inaccuracy or mistakes of numberless transcribers, during fuch a long fuccession of ages. -It is indeed aftonishing that this Divine Poem has been handed down in fo perfect a state as we still have it.

The tutelar care of THE GOD OF IS-RAEL, training up " Jeshurun," or the rising generation, in the Deserts, to virtue and and religion, during forty years, and their woeful ingratitude, are detailed in the following stanzas—at humble and awful distance from the inimitable original:

DIVINE ODE.

I.

When THE MOST HIGH divided to the nations their fettlements;
When HE separated the Sons of Adam:
HE assigned the boundaries of the Peoples [of Israel],
According to the number of the Sons of Israel;
For the portion of THE LORD is bis people—
Jacob, the survey of his inheritance."

11.

"HE found him in a defert land, And in a waste howling wilderness; HE led him about, HE instructed him, HE kept him as the apple of his eye."

III.

"As the eagle stirreth up his nestlings,
Hovereth about his brood,
Spreadeth abroad his wings,
Taketh them up,
Carrieth them on his shoulder:
[So] THE LORD alone did lead him,
And with HIM was no strange God" (co-adjutor)—

1v. " But

IV.

"But Jefburun (righteous Ifrael) waxed fat, and fpurned:—

—Thou art waxen fat and gross and sleek!— He forfook THE GOD who made him, And slighted THE ROCK of his falvation."

But how are these select stanzas (which I have attempted to render less impersectly and more literally) travestied and caricatured by Geddes!—as reduced to the same form, from his prosaic order, for ease of comparison:

T.

"When the Most High affigned to Nations their inheritances,

When HE dispersed the Children of Adam;
HE fixed the boundaries of Peoples,
Exclusively of the Children of Israel:
For the Lord's own portion is his people Jacob,
The lot of his own inheritance is Israel."

II.

"He provided for them even in the wilderness,
And in the arid deserts [He fed them]:
He protected them, He trained them up,
And He guarded them as the apple of his own eye."

III.

"As an eagle, jealous of ber aërie, Hovereth over ber young,

[Or,]

[Or,] expanding ber wings, Taketh them up, And beareth them on ber shoulders; [So] THE LORD alone conducted, And with Him was no Stranger God."

IV.

"But [Israel] grew fat and kicked,

—Grown fat, full and fastidious—

They forsook THE GOD who made them,

And despised the Author of their salvation."

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. In the first stanza, the colonization of the earth, by "the sons of Adam," according to the divine appointment, is magnificently described.—And the finest comment that ever was written thereon is by Paul, in his celebrated discourse at Athens, Acts xvii. 26.

"And HE made from one blood, every nation of mankind, to dwell on the whole face of the earth; having decreed the appointed feafons and fixt boundaries of their respective settlements."

In the Divine Ode, the settlements of "the Gentiles" are finely contrasted with those

those of " the Peoples" or-Tribes of Israel,-each tribe, on account of their immense population, being considered as a people in itself; -while the aggregate of the twelve tribes-according to the number of the Sons of Israel "-composed " his heople"-" whom THE LORD chose to be a peculiar treasure unto himself"-" though all the earth be his "-" for Abraham their father's fake."-How Geddes has "endeavoured" to prove, that the Hebrew rendered by the Septuagint καζα αριθμον-" according to the number" - fignifies " exclusively "-is reserved for the C. R. -He here modefly avows his ignorance: -" And indeed, if this be not the meaning, which is both ungrammatical and unintelligible, -I confess I do not understand the paffage."

2. In the fecond stanza, which finely describes the pupillage of young Israel, in the infancy of his state, by the fostering care of his TUTELAR GOD, Geddes interpolates—"He fed them;"—of which there is no trace in the original—to sup-

port his mistranslation—of "provided," instead of "found,"—dropping that characteristic trait of the "howling wilderness" abounding in beasts of prey; and instead of "waste"—exhibiting in his own Erse—"arid."

3. In the third stanza, in defiance of all the affixes which are masculine, GEDDES transforms the eagle into a female-who, he tells us. " is the most attentive of all birds to her young, until they are able to do for themselves."—But under this most exquifitely natural imagery, the God of ISRAEL compares himself—training the Israelites in the Deserts of Arabia Petræa -to the parent eagle training his broad to fly; first " firring them up," or roufing them from the neft; - then "hovering about them," to encourage their timid efforts; " spreading abroad his wings," to receive them when drooping; " taking them up," when wearied and exhausted by unufual efforts; " carrying them on his shoulder," to ease them :- So finely described elsewhere, Exod. xix. 4.

** I carried you on eagle's wings, [from Egypt,]
And brought you unto MYSELF."

As OUR LORD still more pathetically complains, in that inimitable apostrophe to ferusalem, for her ingratitude and unmindfulness of all his fostering care, from the beginning of their state until their rejection of HIM as THE CHRIST:—
Matt. xxiii. 37.

"O Jerufalem! Jerufalem! Thou that killest the Prophets,

And stoness them that are fent forth unto thee!

How often would I have gathered thy children together—

As a bird gathereth its broad together under its wings-

But ye would not !----

Lo! your House [of THE LORD] is left unto you defolate!

For I fay unto you, Ye shall not see ME—[its Brightest glory, Hag. ii. 7.] henceforth; Until ye can say, [with hearty repentance and True faith,]

BLESSED IS HE THAT IS COMING IN THE NAME OF THE LORD."

Here opris, " a bird," is plainly generic, (as in ornithology,) and fignifies that noblest

bf birds—the eagle—as in the Divine Ode, the reference to which is plainly marked by "how often,"—and by an imagery frequent in Hebrew poetry:

"Keep me as the apple of the eye—
Hide me under the shadow of thy wings!"——
"Under the shadow of thy wings shall be my refuge,
Until this tyranny be overpast."

And the Nisser, of Moses, is most probably "the golden eagle" of Bruce, in the curious Appendix to his Travels into Abyssinia, vol. vi. p. 191.—"not only the largest of the eagle kind, but surely one of the largest birds that slies."—He shot one on the highest top of the mountain Lamalmon, "which from wing to wing was 8 feet 4 inches; from the tip of his tail to the point of his beak, when dead, 4 feet 7 inches: he weighed 22 pounds."—This noblest and most courageous of the winged tribe is found also in the Tauric Range, in the Mountains of Ghilan in Asia, and in the Alps of Switzerland in Europe.

M

He is the Vultur barbatus of Linnaus*, from the tuft of hair below his beak; thence called in Abyssinia, Abou Duck'n, "Father Long-beard."—The Swiss call him Lämmergeyer, "Lamb-devourer:" and he has been well described by two of their naturalists, Gesner of Zurich, and Sprunghiof Berne, in Andreae Briefe aus der Schweitz nach Hanover geschrieben, "Letters written from Switzerland to Hanover by Andreae." Edit. 1776. p. 195—201.—

* This great and "long-winged eagle," "full of feathers, and of divers colours," as he is described by Ezekiel, xvii. 3. exactly corresponding with Bruce's description—and whom Elian calls xpvoxesov "golden eagle," and describes as uelis Genesov "greatest of eagles,"—does not disdain carrion, as Bruce sound; and the Ghilanese eagle is so described by Gmelin—"Et comme il ne dedaigne pas non plus la charogne, on s'est deja souvent servi de cet genre d'appât, pour le prendre."—Hence the propriety of our Lord's awful imagery:—"Where the carcas is, there will the eagles be gathered together."—Where the mass of a nation becomes corrupt, thither will the swift ministers of destruction slock—"to devour, to destroy, and to make an end."

See also M. Gmelin's account of those in Ghilan in the Histoire des Decouvertes par Savans Voyageurs, tom. ii. p. 385.— M. Buffon erroneously confounds this peculiar species of eagle with the Condor of Peru, which has no talons.—This is the monstrous bird called the Roc, in Arabian Tales.

Horace has finely described the training of the young Alpine eagle, in that brilliant Ode, Qualem ministrum, descriptive of the education of the young Nero's by Augustus—fo much admired by classical readers: but how does his description flag, when compared with that of the Divine Ode, under the equal disadvantage of a close translation!

"As, the winged bearer of the thunderbolt,

(To whom, o'er vagrant birds, the king of Gods,

JOVE, granted dominion, to reward

His tried fidelity, respecting ruddy Ganymede;)

Originally, youth and the vigour of his fire

Drove from the nest, unversed in toils;

And now, when winter's rainy clouds disperse,

The vernal winds taught him unusual efforts,

Timorous at first; then, on the sheepfolds, soon,

M 2

He darts down hostile, urged by impetuous ardour;
And now, on resisting, struggling dragons;
Actuated by love of prey and of combat:"———
"[So] beheld the Alpine tribes young Drusus,
Warring in their mountains."

According to the ancient Egyptian mythology, " the foul of fove was in this bird," which thence perhaps was made the enfign of the Roman State, as under Yove's protection. - The Roman Eagles were facred standards, which Tacitus calls propria legionum numina-" the peculiar divinities of the legions "-to which they facrificed, and by which they fwore. -Both the Egyptian and Roman superstitions feem to have been distorted from the Hebrew Scriptures; -and I can scarcely be perfuaded but that Horace had feen the Septuagint version of the Pentateuch. which judiciously understands the Niffer of Moses as the male eagle - ais and renders all the affixes masculine-2018fo well expressed by "Patrius vigor nido propulit,"—which is a free translation of

As " the eagle stirreth up his nestlings," or, in the original, " nest."

4. But

4. But the last stanza crowns "the fins, negligences and ignorances" of this traducer, not translator, of THE HOLY BIBLE.

For feshurun, "righteous Israel" in the Text, he unwarrantably substitutes "Israel;"—the finest and most impassioned apostrophe in the second line—" Thou art waxen fat and gross and sleek!"—so descriptive of the wantonness of national prosperity,—and to be equalled only by the foregoing apostrophe of the same Divine Author, "who spake as never man spake," to ferusalem, which is its best comment—Geddes metamorphoses into—"Grown fat full and fastidious"—They forsook, &c.—confounding both numbers and persons in the original!—

—"The reader," fays he in the explanatory note—" is apprized that the original is here in the fecond person singular: Thou art grown, &c. But these frequent transitions from person to person, and from number to number, are mere Hebrew LICENSES; which, by being lite-

M₃ rall

rally rendered, gives the text an air of confusion, and sometimes makes it unintelligible. See GEN. PREF."—Quære—Are not these Erse licenses, for give and make?"

But fuch "transitions" furely are not confined to "Hebrew" poetry;—nor are they "licenses."—They are indeed the genuine voice of Nature herself, when roused: Thus, LEAR exclaims, in his phrensy, on the wild heath, addressing "filial ingratitude," as if present:

"No, I'll weep no more:—In fuch a night,
To flut me out!—Pour on, I will endure:—
In fuch a night as this!!—O REGAN! GONERIL!
Your old, kind FATHER—whose frank heart GAVE
YOU ALL!!!—
O! that way madness lies.—

Even the correct Virgil apostrophizes Metius Suffetius, the Alban chieftain, who was torn in quarters by Tullus Hostilius—to punish his persidious treachery;—asserting the justice of his dreadful doom:

"Haud procul inde citæ Metium in diversa quadrigæ Distulerant:—At tu dictis, ALBANE, maneres!"

And this awful lesson, even from a heathen poet and philosopher, is surely well worthy of the most serious attention and dismay of a professed "faithful translator" of Holy Writ; too often, alas! "befooled" himself, and "befooling" others, of his "simple," credulous readers;—to borrow the low, vulgar, obsolete diction of his pie-bald version or rather travesty (e).

VI. But it was referved for Voltaire, the grand master of modern infidelity, to find

(e) The following translation of 1 Sam. vi. 6. by Geddes, is also submitted to the Public:

---" Why would ye harden your hearts, as the Egyptians and Pharaoh hardened their hearts? Did they not, after He [the God of Ifrael] had befooled them, let them [the Ifraelites] go; and go they did?"—The authorized translation, instead of "befooled them," renders "wrought wonderfully among them;" and Geddes himself, in the parallel passage, Exod. x. 2. much better renders—"How severely I treated the Egyptians"—"displaying my wonders among them."—The low and obsolete term, "befool," signifies to infatuate.—How would it sound in Balaam's reply to his ass?—"Because thou hast befooled me, had I a sword in my hand, I would now kill thee." Numb.

M 4

find out that "it was impossible that Moses could have written the Pentateuch:"—

1. from want of materials to write on;

2. from,

xxii. 29.—There he renders—"infulted me."—What various renderings!

If Geddes, in the Historical Scriptures, be thus "be-fooled," in the Prophetical, how will be be bewildered and becrazed!—I tremble for his fate—"If thou hast run with footmen, and they have wearied thee, how then canst thou contend with borsemen? Jer. xii. 5.

How finely has Moses paraphrased the full import of the verb, so degraded and traduced by Geddes!—Deut. iv. 34.

"Hath God affayed to go and take unto himself a nation from the midst of a nation, by trials, by signs, and by wonders; by war, and by a mighty hand and by an outstretched arm, and by great terrors; according to all that the LORD YOUR GOD did for you in Egypt, before your eyes."

But, by adopting the term "befool,"—i. e. infatuate—is not Geddes rather inconfishent with himself in a prior note? Exod. iv. 21.—"Nothing but a total unacquaintance with the Oriental style, could have hence given rise to the absurd idea, that God really "bardened the beart of Pharaoh," &c.—The absurdity, alas! is his own;—evincing his utter ignorance of the Oriental style:—Pharaoh sirst "bardened bis own beart;"—and when he became incorrigible, then THE LORD, by judicial infatuation.

2. And

2. from want of alphabetical writing; and, 3. from the poverty of the Ifraelites, who, he afferts, had neither gold enough, skill

2. And how deplorably has he overlooked the import of the parenthetical clause, 2 Sam. vii. 14. in that last and most illustrious limitation of the birth of Christ to "the bouse and lineage of David," Luke ii. 4.—in that awful warning to his persecutors!

—"I will be to him for a father, and he shall be to me for a son:—(Whosever [shall be engaged] in persecuting him, I also will chastise him with the rod of men, and with the stripes of the sons of Adam:)—and my mercy shall not depart from him; as I withdrew it from Saul, whom I withdrew from before thy face."

The application of this august prophecy to Christ is decided by Paul, Heb. i. 5. And the learned Pierce, in his note on the passage, has well explained the parenthetical clause. Our public translation, which Geddes here servilely follows, seems to have applied this prophecy to Solomon, consounding it with another about seven years later, I Chron. xxii. 8. delivered by The Oracle of the Lord himself to David, with a marked reference however to this by Nathan; wherein Solomon is promised, and appointed by name, to build the House of the Lord.—But surely Solomon, though he did commit iniquity, was not chastisfed with "the rod of men;" for he lived in prosperity, and died "in peace,"—as the latter prophecy predicted.

enough,

enough, nor leifure enough, to make the golden calf, in the wilderness.—See the admirable refutation of Lettres de quelques fuifs, vol. i. p. 19, &c.

By a blunder the most truly ridiculous, this lying writer and miserable critic collects, that the important Book of Samuel was not written until after the time of "Alexander the Great;" from the Witch of Endor, who, in the Vulgate Latin version of 1 Sam. xxviii. 7. is described as "habens pythonem."—" But it is very strange," says Voltaire, "how this word python (which is Greek) could be known to the Jews so early as the time of Saul—It must therefore have been after they began to have commerce with the Greeks."

Python, it is true, is Greek; ωυθων fignifying "corruption;" and was appropriated to the Dragon, who was the grand fymbol of divination among the Greeks—See Acts xvi. 16, and compare Rev. xii. 9.—But the Hebrew original differs widely both in found and fense; the Witch being a votary of בעלת אוב, Baalath Aub, "Mif-

tress of Destruction,"-a title of Diana, or the infernal Hecate, the malignant Intelligence refiding in the Moon, who was styled " Queen of the Heavens" by the Phanician and Canaanitish nations, as we learn from Jerem. xliv. 17; as the " defroying" Intelligence, Apollo, residing in the Sun, was styled " Abaddon," or Aubadon, " Lord of Destruction;" and Beelzebul, by the Jews, " Master of the Heavens or Celestial Mansions," as noticed in the First Part; and also Moloch, " King," by the Canaanites, 2 Kings xviii. 34. and xix. 13. And by a miracle the most tremendous, not a phantom or illusion was raised, but the ghost of the venerable Prophet-to the mutual terror and difmay of the Witch and Saul-" And the woman faw Samuel, and she cried with a loud voice," &c. - and described him as " a God afcending from the earth "-" And Saul knew that it was Samuel bimself, and he stooped with his face to the ground and bowed himself;"-(for fo may the original passages, .11-14, be more correctly rectly translated.)—And the dreadful Intelligence — "To-morrow shalt thou and thy sons be with me" in Hades, so exactly verified at the fatal battle of Gilboa, proves that it could be no other than Samuel himfelf ascending in glory, when thus "provoked" by the idolatrous superstition of Saul;—not "disquieted," as incorrectly rendered in our version, (See Farmer on Miracles, p. 492.)—to denounce his sate.

Such is the Hebrew critic, (as he sometimes affects to be,) who unguardedly made the following avowal, of which the Lettres de quelques Juifs, vol. ii. p. 461, have not failed to take the most ludicrous advantage:

"J'ai pris un Rabbin pour m'enseigner L'HEBREU, je n'ai jamais peu l'apprendre."

"I engaged a Jewish Rabbi to teach me Hebrew; but I have never been able to learn it."

VII. Aping his master, Paine, in like manner, has discovered that the Book of Job was originally written in Greek, by some

fome heathen philosopher, of late date, and thence translated into Hebrew;—
from the Greek names of the constellations,
"Pleiades, Orion and Arcturus," adopted from the Septuagint version, by our English translation, in two remarkable passages of Job, ix. 9. and xxxviii. 32.—not knowing, in the extent and compass of his ignorance, that the original terms in Hebrew are as unlike in sound as in sense (f)—"Aish" denoting Ursa Major; "Chimah."

- (f) 1. Aish, in Hebrew, fignifies "an assemblage," and is admirably appropriated, according to Aben Ezra, &c. to the constellation of Ursa Major, the most remarkable in the whole heavens—and, from its vicinity to the North Pole; supposed to preside over the rigorous frosts of Winter.
- 2. Chefil, fignifies "benumbed" or torpid with cold; expressive of the Autumnal constellation of Scorpio, at the Sun's entrance into which the cold weather begins, and the contractions of the Earth's bosom.—Hence the Jewish month Chisten, corresponding to part of November.
- 3. Chimah, fignifies "charming;" admirably expressive of the delightful season of Spring, when the

mah," Taurus; and "Chefil," Scorpio:—
while the fourth constellation, "Mazaroth," left, through ignorance of its meaning, untranslated by the Septuagint and our English translation, is judiciously rendered by Suidas, in his fecond signification of Maζspωθ "the Dog-star" or Sirius; where the Hebrew or Egyptian termination, (as in Naboth, or Thoth, Behemoth, &c.) marks his utter ignorance of the Greek tongue also.

Thefe

Earth expands her bosom to the Sun's genial heat, when entering into Taurus, in April (quasi Aperilis.)

- "Candidus auratis aperit cum cornibus annum Taurus; et adverfo cedens Canis occidit aftro."
- "When the White Bull with gilded horns opens the year;

And fets (heliacally,) from the advancing Conftellation of the Dog, retreating." Virgil.

This is finely expressive of the relative positions of Taurus and Sirius on the celestial sphere; the Bull seemingly retreating backwards, as the Sun advances for and in the zodiac, as if to avoid the sury of the Dog-star coming forward to face the Bull.

Eastward

4. Mazaroth,

These inimitable passages, amidst all the clouds and darkness attached to patriarchal language and patriarchal astronomy, still bursting forth to the Philosophical Orientalist, with a radiance the most dazzling, and with an imagery the most sublime and beautiful, and yet the most chaste and scientifically correct—which even a Maskelyne and a Herschell, a De la Lande and De la Place might view with admiration and amazement—may thus be less incor-

4. Mazaroth, fignifies "furious," or "raging,"an apt epithet of the constellation of the Dog, at whose beliacal rifing the fultry heats of Summer commence, and last 40 days—thence called "the Dog-days."-It is naturally derived from Mazar, which in Hebrew fignifies Spurius, Nothus; in Syriac, Inebrians, Potens; and in Arabic, fortis, impavidus fuit - exactly correfponding to the Roman epithets, "Infana Canicula" -" Jam Procyon furit"-" Rabiem Canis" in Perfus and Horace. In the primitive sphere of Job, this constellation is finely contrasted with its opposite, in fituation as in qualities, Urfa Major; and supposed to be dragged forward by an "almighty hunter," Orion. from "the receffes of the South" or Antarctic Circle, whence he feems to have iffued, to face his game, the Bear and her whelps performing their diurnal rotation, in and near the Arctic.

really

the most difficult and obscure parts, of the most obscure poem extant, as it is by far the most ancient — compared with which, Lycophron is plain and easy:

- "How can Man be justified with God!—
 One of a thousand cannot answer HIM—
 Making Aish, Chesil and Chimah,
 And the recesses of the South."
- "Canst thou shut up the delightful teemings of Chimab?"
 Or the contractions of Chesil, canst thou open?
 Canst thou draw forth Mazaroth in his season?
 Or Aish and her Sons canst thou guide?"

This is the most picturesque description

of the cardinal constellations, in the primitive sphere—many ages before the Argonautic expedition—(when, according to Newton's fanciful system, it was first constructed,)—and the leading qualities of the Seasons over which they were supposed to preside; according to the most ancient Chaldean astronomy:—Chimah, or Taurus, denoting the expansions of the Earth's bosom in Spring by the Sun's genial heat; Chesil, its contractions in Autumn, by the cold

cold weather, so finely denoted by the contraction of the Scorpion's claws, numbed by the commencing cold; Mazaroth, as presiding over the sultry heats of Summer during "his season" of the Dog-days—commencing at his heliacal rising, on the 30th of July, in the present age and climate, and lasting for 40 days; and who is here represented as drawn forth from "the recesses of the South," or Antarctic Circle, by an almighty Orion; to sace Aish, or Ursa Major, "revolving in her Arctic den, and watching Orion,"—as so finely described by Homer, Iliad. xviii. 485.

Αρκλουθ' το και Αμαξαν επικλησιν καλευσιν, "Η τ' αυθε τρεφείαι και τ' Ωριωνα δοκευει.

"And the Bear, furnamed also the Wain, (by the Egyptians,)

Who is turning berfelf * about there, and watching Orion,"—

—and his hounds Sirius and Canicula; and, under the guidance of the same almighty

* It is remarkable, that both Job and Homer reprefent the Bear as feminine; which the English transla-N tors, mighty Arctophylax, prefiding over the opposite season of the Winter's frosts.

And the drift of the argument, in both stanzas of fob, may thus perhaps be not incorrectly summed up:

GOD IS ALL POWERFUL-

Constantly regulating the feafons of the year:

But canft thou, -puny and prefumptuous mortal!

Reverse the distinguishing characters of Spring and Autumn?

Or bring on the fultry heats of Summer and frosts of Winter—

Each in their proper feafon?

Well

tors, from inattention to the affixes, and ignorance of astronomy, mistranslate as masculine.—Even Professor Dathè writes "Ursus Minor!" for Ursus Major;—and mistakes Mazaroth for a plural, "signa australia,"—in desiance of its singular affix!!—He also mistakes it for a ἀπαξ λειομενον; whereas it occurs in the same sense of the Dog-star, with a slight interchange of kindred letters, Mazaloth for Mazaroth, (as the Septuagint version judiciously restore) 2 Kings, xxiii. 5.—exactly corresponding to the "Palilia" or "Parilia," the feasts of Pales, the Goddess or God of Shepherds among the Latins; whence Palestine—"The Shepherd-Land"—or Palli-sthan,—as happily preserved in the Sanscrit or Sacred Language of Hindostan, the twin sister of the primitive Syriac.

Paris "the

Well furely might the venerable but rather impatient Patriarch (g) exclaim, with contempt and indignation—

- " A miserable critic art thou!!"

—this wooden critic — as Paine describes himself at the close of his unhallowed labours

(g) For its intrinsic excellence, and as a fingular curiosity, I will present the reader with the following character of Job, traced by a masterly hand, and the only one in the whole range of the Bible which the

jaundiced eye of Paine has not caricatured:

-" The Book of Job shews itself to be the production of a mind cultivated in science.—The allusions to objects of Natural Philosophy are frequent and strong.—It is full of the meditations of a mind strongly impressed with the vicissitudes of human life, and by turns finking under and struggling against the pressure. It is a highly wrought composition, between willing fubmission and involuntary discontent; and shews man, as he fometimes is, more disposed to be resigned than he is capable of being. Patience (Jam. v. 11.) has but a fmall share in the character of the person of whom the Book treats; on the contrary, his grief is often impetuous; but he still endeavours to keep a guard upon it, and feems determined, in the midft of accumulating ills, to impose upon himself the bard duty of contentment."-

O SI SIC OMNIA!

N 2

Here

bours on the Old Testament, which he ignorantly confounds, like his master Voltaire, with the Bible.

"I have now gone through the Bible,

as

Here is the richest honey extracted from the rankest weed—originally gathered perhaps in the dungeons of Robespierre, during Paine's imprisonment.—The concessions of insidels and heretics to the cause of religion and truth are invaluable; they are like contrary examples in Experimental Philosophy, one of which, well authenticated, is sufficient to overturn the most ingenious hypothesis, supported by a thousand metaphysical subtilities.

If Paine's homage to the scientistic skill and philosophical information of the Author of Job be well founded, as it certainly is, and if it was written by a Hebrew or Arab in the patriarchal times, surely the Jews could not have been "very ignorant of science;" and that they must have "studied astronomy"—clearly is proved from their ingenious Cycles for determining the Pascal full moons, which must have been framed as early as the institution of the Passover.—Moses, and others beside, were "skilled in all the learning of the Egyptians."—And the following testimony of Aristotle himself to Jewish Literature, quoted by Josephus contr. Apion. lib. i. p. 1347. Hudson, is so full and explicit, that it deserves to be adduced in his own words:

as a man would go through a wood, with an axe on his shoulder, and fell trees. Here they lie; and the priests, if they can, may replant them. They may perhaps stick

— "Το μεν γεν η νι Ιεδαι εν της Κοιλης Συριας. Ουθοι δε εισιν αποίονοι των εν Ινδοις φιλοσοφων. Καλενθαι δε ώς φασιν οί φιλοσοφοι παρα μεν Ινδοις Καλανοι, παρα δε Συροις Ιεδαιοι, (τενομα λαβονθες απο τε τοπε προσαβορευεθαι γαρ όν καθοικεσι τοπον Ιεδαια το δε της πολεως αυθων ονομα πανυ σκολιον ες ιν, 'Ιερεσαλημ γαρ αυθην καλεσιν.) 'Ουθ εν ό ανθρωπ το πολιον ες νεμεν τε πολλοις, κακ των ανω τοπων εις τες επιθαλατθιες ύποκαθαβαίνων 'Ελληνικ γην, ε τη διαλεκθω μονον, αλλα και τη ψυχη. Και τοθε διαθριβονθων ήμων, περι την Ασιαν, παραβαίων εις αυθες τοπες εν οίς ημεν, ενθυξανει ήμιν τε και τισιν έθεροις των σχολαςικων, πειρομεν αυθων της σοφιας ώς δε πολλοις των εν παιδεία συνωκειωθο, παρεδίδε τι μαλλον ων ειχεν. —Ταυθα ειρηκεν Αρισθελης παρα τω Κλεαρχω και προσεθι, πολλην και θαυμασιαν καρθεριαν τε Ιεδαιε ανδρος εν τη διαθη και σοφροσυνη διεξίων."

—"There I met a Jew by birth, from Cæle-Syria. (These are descendants of the philosophers in India; and are called among the Indian philosophers, Calani—but among the Syrians, Jews; from the name of their country, which is termed Judea. But the name of their city is very uncouth, for they call it Ierusalem.) This man then, who had travelled much, and was going down from the Countries of Upper Asia to the Maritime Coasts, was a Greek, not only in his dialect,

N 3

but

flick them in the ground, but they will never make them grow."

So far, we see, from felling, he cannot even notch the rind of a single tree, even the oldest and most mostly, in the sacred grove;—although endeavouring, with his rude and blunt tomahawk—like his brother-savages in the wilds of America on their predatory excursions—thereby to mark his erring way.—This mode they call blazing.

-" But

but in his foul alfo. And during our stay in Asia Minor, happening to arrive where we were, he joined us and some other scholars, in order to make trial of our wisdom; and when he had conversed on many topics of literature, he communicated rather more information than he received.—These circumstances Aristotle mentioned to Clearchus [his pupil, and inserior to none of the peripatetics]; and moreover, detailed the great and wonderful temperance of the Jew in his diet and sobriety."

This is indeed a most honourable testimony from the prince of Grecian philosophers, whose word, for so many ages, was a law, in philosophy!—and surely outweighs all the calumnies of the philosophizing schools at present against Jewish literature; and I cite it also as resecting the highest honour on the candour

—"But a fool's bolt is foon shot;"—and to make it recoil in a brain blow on the mischievously sportive affailant, often requires a depth and compass of abstruse research, of which he cannot frame the slightest conception:—such as was suggested and occasioned by his ludicrous mistake about the Pleiades, Orion and Arcturus, to the Inspector.

And, to crown all, his ignorance of Chronology is no less extensive and compleat, than of Hebrew, Greek and Astronomy—though all essential requisites of a Biblical critic.

candour and liberality of Ariflotle himfelf, who is now unreasonably undervalued and neglected by puny philosophers and critics.

And these strictures on Paine may be considered as supplemental to Bishop Watson's excellent Apology for the Bible:—that, able scriptural chemist, and veteran in controversy, having skilfully and discreetly waved the article of Job, as involving abstruse and scientific researches, unsit for a popular work; and which, therefore, it was much better to pass by in silence, than to skim over superficially, or explain to the illiterate, even to Paine himself—

Jam nunc dicat, jam nunc debentia dici.

N 4 "Those

"Those regulators of time, the Bible Chronologists"—(not Chronologers)—" at a loss where to fix and how to dispose of the Book of Job—have affixed to it the æra (meaning epoch) of 1520 years before Christ;"—for which they have just as much authority as I should have for saying it was a thousand years before that period—(again meaning epoch or "date.")

Little does this witling and sciolist fufpect, that what he flates as a supposition altogether incredible, is confiderably nearer the truth, than the received opinion, that it was written by Moses in the desert, before the usual date of the Exode. For, by a rectification of Sacred Chronology, which must here affumed, the trial of Fob happened in the 25th year of Nahor, Abraham's grandfather; according to that excellent Armenian annalist Abulfaragi, which he collected from Arudha, a Canaanitish historian—Abulf. p. 13.; that is, 2338 years before Christ-or, 818 years before the date affigned to the composition of the book, by the incorrect technical chrono-

B.C. 1520.

Ne

logy attached to the English Translation of the Bible; which Paine here adopts, and too often indeed justly censures.—
And the longevity of Job, surviving his trial 140 years, during which Providence, to reward his sufferings and his constancy, gave him other "feven fons and three daughters," xlii. 13. to replace those he had lost, i. 2. admirably corresponds with the standard of life during the assigned period of Nahor's age.

The admirable *Poem* itself was probably written in Job's age; it properly begins at the third chapter, and ends with his humiliation, xlii. 6. But the Introduction and Conclusion might have been written long after; yet long before the Exode of the Israelites, which, by a correcter chronology, happened B. C. 1649.

VIII. Professor Eichhorn, by his superior sagacity, and "a liberality of investigation" bordering on licentionsness, has found out, that the Book of Jonah is "a pious romance;" and the Book of Daniel, (which even Paine respected as a genuine composition,)

composition,) no other than "a popular legend"—" a work of no moral merit (b), and useful only to those who practise divi
and who pray in private". Witlings

(b) Josephus, the great Jewish historian, who witnessed the accomplishment of Daniel's prophecy of the destruction of Jerusalem—and surely was, at least, as good an Hebrean, as profound an antiquary, and as judicious a critic as Eichborn—thought differently:—Antiq. x. 7. p. 465. Huds.

"The books that he composed, and left behind, are fill read among us even now; and from them we do believe that Daniel conversed with God. For he not only prophesied, in succession, of future events, like the other prophets, but he also determined the feasion when they were to happen."—"Daniel wrote also about the Roman Empire, and that [Jerusalem] would be "defolated" by them."—All these predictions, shewn to him by God, be left behind in writing; so that they who read and view the events, must admire Daniel for the honour in which he was held with God."

"And from thefe the Epicureans may be convicted of error, who reject PROVIDENCE from the concerns of life, and honour not THE DEITY with the superintendance of human affairs, nor admit that the Universe is governed by THE BLESSED AND IMMORTAL BEING, for the permanency of the whole; but say that the world goes on at random, without guide or coinfellor."

Witlings of the French School are apt to make merry with "the encounter of fonah and the whale,"—and especially with his prayer in the whale's belly;—while

counsellor."—" From the events then foretold by Daniel, they appear to me greatly to err from the true opinion, who affert that "THE DEITY exercises no providence concerning buman affairs."

Such are "the moral" and religious "merits" of this highly gifted prophet; and such the authenticity of his writings, and the veracity of his "divinations," furnished by an historian of the highest character for probity and information—who was himself a priest, and eminently skilled in sacred, Jewish, and profane literature—Josephus—whose invaluable works (notwithstanding corruptions and mutilations both by Jews and Christians) compose the best comment extant on the Bible;—as they who "fearch" most deeply "will find."

Of the candour of this noble historian, his honourable characters of Jefus Christ, and of James, usually styled "Our Lord's Brother," and first Bishop of Jerusalem, who was murdered by the seditious, bear the sullest testimony:—the genuineness of the latter has never been impeached; and it strongly supports the former, which has been called in question by bypercritics, as a forgery soisted by pious fraud into his work, but upon no sufficient evidence external or internal.

while graver critics discuss what species of whale it was, and whether it might not be a cow-bellied shark, &c.;—the ribaldry of the one, and the hypercriticism of the other,

internal.—Bryant, that veteran in literature, has ably vindicated it; and still more fully, Kippis, in his Life of Lardner, prefixed to the last compleat edition of his works.

The character of Jesus, which is naturally introduced in the account of *Pilate*'s administration, (in which He suffered,)—Antiq. xviii. 4, 3. p. 798. Hudf.—is as follows:

" Moreover, at this time [flourished] Jesus, a " wife man," if it be meet to call him man [Matt. xiii. 55.]; for he was " a worker of wonderful works," [John iii. 2.]; "a teacher" of men who gladly received the truth; and "many of the Jews," many also of the Gentiles, (John xii. 42.) he gained over. "THIS WAS THE CHRIST;" [usually so called, and by Pilate himself, Matt. xxvii. 17.] And when Pilate, on the information of the chief men among us, had punished him by crucifixion, they who had been attached to him at first did not cease. For " be appeared unto them on the third day, alive again;" [as they faid,] (the holy prophets having predicted thefe, and numberless other wonders, of him [THE CHRIST].) And still, until the present day, the sect of Christians (denominated from him) has not failed. This

other, originating from ignorance of, or inattention to, the Sacred Text.

The original fays nothing either of whales or sharks:—it only observes, that

This is fpoken like a true disciple of the sage Gamaliel, disfuading the Jewish Council from persecuting the followers of JESUS: Acts v. 38.

"And now, I fay unto you, refrain from these men, and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be from men, it will be overthrown; but if it be from God, ye cannot overthrow it; and [beware] lest ye even be found fighters against God."—And surely the continuance of Christianity, under every worldly disadvantage, so long after the crucifixion of its Author, must have struck a contemplative mind like that of Josephus, when he wrote his Antiquities, twenty years after his Jewish War; and who plainly altered, on sober reflexion, his hasty judgment, that Vespasian was the predicted Christ—considering The Christ as still to come," in his interpretation of Daniel's prophecies.

That the most litigated clause—o Xpis & st numeron with reference to the popular opinion, is plain from the other passage, p. 896.—where "James, τον αδελφον Ιπου τυ λειομενυ Χριευ, "the brother (or cousin) of Jesus, who was called Christ,"—" and some others, were stoned as transgressors of the law, by the zealot Ananus and the Jewish Council—during the interregnum, after the

death

a miraculous fea-monster—to punish, yet to preserve the disobedient but repentant prophet, who had shrunk from the ha-

death of Festus, while his successor Albinus was on the road,"—" which grieved the most moderate of the citizens, and the accurate expounders of the law."—And Tacitus, who certainly had read Josephus, plainly borrows his account of Christ (which he considered as synonymous with Jesus) from this very passage: Annal. xv. 44.

—" Auctor nominis ejus [Christianorum scilicet] Christus, Tiberio imperitante, per procuratorem Pilatum supplicio assectus erat. Repressaque in prasens exitiabilis superstitio, rursus erumpebat, non modo per Judaeam, (originem ejus mali,) sed per urbem [Romam] etiam, quo cuncta undique atrocia aut pudenda confluent, celebranturque."

And how frivolous are the objections drawn from comparison of the flyle of Josephus, in this passage, and elsewhere, may be seen in the learned dissertation of Daubuz, subjoined to Havercamp's edition of Josephus—"One egg indeed is not more like to another"—in the apposite comparison of Huetius:—Let not therefore the advocates of Christianity in suture, through over liberality and salse delicacy, misled by unsounded authority, scruple to avail themselves of this powerful testimony of Josephus—even by the authority of Lardner himself.

zardous

M (according to Josephen)

and proud city of Nineveh—the greatest of antiquity—of its impending "over-throw,"—who confessed his offence, and nobly devoted himself, to save his shipmates from destruction:—"Take me up, and cast me forth into the sea; so shall the sea be calm unto you: for I know that for my sake this great tempest hath befallen you."—And these pious Gentiles of the Patriarchal Church—"who feared THE LORD exceedingly"—at length reluctantly complied with his generous request, after the following deprecation of guilt:

"We befeech thee, O LORD! we befeech thee, Let us not perish, for this man's life; Lay not upon us innocent blood!"

And Jewish tradition has preserved the account, that the miraculous sish, which was ready to receive him when cast forth, on the third day after discharged him safe on the shore of the Euxine Sea—which was considerably nearer to Nineveh than the Sea of Joppa.—And it was plainly after

after his miraculous deliverance, that the grateful prophet offered up his praise and thanksgiving:—" For he prayed out of (or discharged from) the fish's belly"—" when the Lord spake unto the fish, and it vomited forth "fonah" upon dry land:"—the intermediate prayer being plainly parenthetical, and its conclusion surnishing internal evidence, that it was uttered after:

"I will facrifice to THEE with the voice of thanksgiving:

I will pay what I vowed [in my diffress].

His prophecy against Nineveh was probably his first, when he was a young man, about B. C. 862. And "the overthrow" of the city, on the general repentance and humiliation of its inhabitants, was retarded above 250 years; for the inundation of the Tigris, which threw down twenty furlongs of its immense and massy wall, and let in the besieging Medes and Babylonians, under "Assure "—the grandfather

father of Cyrus, and " Nebuchadonofor " the father of Nebuchadnezzar the Great, according to Tobit, xiv. 15. happened B. C. 605.—according to the fuller prediction of Nahum, i. 8 .- " by an overwhelming flood" - delivered 115 years before, B. C. 720; and proving that Nahum " could NOT be that priest of the Captivity (2 Kings, xvii. 27.) who alone returned to instruct the new inhabitants in the manner of the God of the land, and drew up the epitome of the Thora (Law) which is preserved to us under the name of Deuteronomy-according to the idle and unfcriptural conjectures of the M. R.—For the final defolation of the land of Israel, when the Cuthite and Babylonish colony was planted there by Esarhaddon, happened B. C. 676, or 44 years after the prophecy of Nahum; as its date was fixed by that admirable chronologer and most useful expositor of Scripture, Josephus; thus ascertaining the time when this classical prophet flourished: and fome years probably had elapfed, before the

the ignorant and idolatrous colonists thought of applying for a priest and religious instruction in the Law of the God of Israel, until punished by lions.

The date of the overthrow of Nineveh is one of the most contested points of ancient chronology, and is rated much earlier by Usher, &c.; but it was plainly subfishing in Josiah's reign, which ended B. C. 610.—from the prophecy of Zephaniah, ii. 13.

"THE LORD will destroy Affyria;
And will make Nineveb a desolation," &c.

IX. In disparaging Daniel, Professor Eichhorn treads in the steps of his predecessor Michaelis.—The illustrious Newton indeed says, that, "to reject the prophecies of Daniel, is to reject the Prophecies of Daniel, is to reject the Christian Religion, which is founded on his prophecy concerning the Messiah,"—
[in his glory, vii. 13, 14.; and in his sufferings, ix. 26.] But Michaelis, " so far from counting it the great bulwark of the Christian Religion, on the contrary is most apprehensive of its cause being undermined

compare Lit.

dermined by the famous prophecy of the 70 weeks:—

"Ego vero, si melior dari oraculi interpretatio nequit, aut textum malè descriptum
arbitrer, aut tantum absim ut hoc vaticinium arcem invictam Christianæ religionis
habeam, ut hic potius cuniculos maximè
timeam." — Letter to Sir John Pringle,
p. 11.

And most decidedly indeed would his own version (or, as he more properly calls it, "doubts," dubitationes,) of this famous prophecy undermine its evidence:

reckoning by lunar years, instead of folar; and computing "the 70 weeks" = 490 lunar = 475 solar years, ending with the capture of Jerusalem by Pompey, B. C. 63.

2. Introducing a new division of 70 lunar, or 67 or 68 solar years, unknown to the Sacred Text; and ending, as he surmises, with the introduction of the Roman Census into Judea by Quirinius, or Cyrenius, a little before the birth of Christ—

O 2 B. C.

B. C. 4, or U. C. 749. But B. C. 63—4 = 59, not 67.

3. Rating the principal division of "62 weeks," or, as he reckons, 60 solar years, as ending A. D. 66, at the commencement of the *fewish* war. But B. C. 4 + 60 = 64, not 66.

4. Extending "the one week," or 7 years, in the midst of which "the Leader Christ was cut off,"—beyond the destruction of Jerusalem A. D. 70, to "the end of the war," A. D. 73.—Whereas the Jewish war was not compleatly ended until the demolition of Jerusalem, and defolation of Judea by Adrian, A. D. 136.

See the fummary of his whole perplexed and most intricate argument near the end of his Letter, p. 210, &c.—" Jam ut uno oculorum conjectu lustrare possis," &c.—furnishing indeed a striking and melancholy specimen of the justice of his own observation, p. 62:

-" Eratne hic dubitandi occasio? Verum literæ nimiæ, et disputandi fervor, hominum

hominum eruditorum animos a fensu communi avocant, nimisque intendendo oculos cæcutiunt."

X. Improving in hypercriticism on his predecessor Michaelis, on Hassencamp, and the rest of his brother Professors of the German School, Dathè of Leipsic, in defiance of all the ancient versions, which, with one accord, render the two leading words of the prophecy—" seventy weeks,"—(plainly understanding the former to be written fully "weeks," as distinguished from the latter "weeks," as distinguished from the latter "seventy," and as now fully established by Kennicott's invaluable collation of Hebrew MSS.) renders both by a repetition of the latter: "Complures porro septuaginta [anni] definiti sunt."

—" Many feventy [years] are determined," &c.—defining, by "a downright abfurdity"—in defiance of all logic and common fense—an indefinite period!!!—

Speaking of this repetition, adopted by Dathè—" septuaginta septuaginta"—Michaelis thus reprobates it, p. 32:

O 3 -" Mirum,

— "Mirum, in tanta errandi facilitate, tantoque incitamento,—(fudantibus in diftorquendo oraculo fudæis, nec facilè res fuas expedientibus Christianis) neminem errasse "— " neminem vertisse "— " septuaginta feptuaginta fatales sunt anni urbi tuæ."—

While, on the other hand, Dathe no less justly reprobates the interpretation of Michaelis, applying "the one week" to the end of the war, and destruction of Jerusalem in the midst of it:

—" Chronologia enim non consentit ut ultimum hoc septem annorum spatium de bello Judaico explicetur, quod in dimidio hujus septennii (A. D. 70.) jam finitum erat."— Michaelis, protracting the war three years after the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus!!!—And yet Dathè, no less absurdly, himself understands it of the Passion Week of seven days:—" Sed nihil obstat, quin potius exigit historia, ut sub hebdomade, hoc loco, vulgarem— septem dierum intelligamus."—Not understanding that the Messah was "cut off," on Good Friday,

Friday, near the end of the week, not "the middle;"—and that the analogy of prophecy requires, that "weeks," not of days, but of years, should be understood; as in Levit. xxv. 8.—"Seven fabbaths (or weeks) of years," signify "feven times feven," (or 49) years.

To rescue this wonderful and luminous prophecy from the obscurity in which it has been enveloped by fuch literary scuttle fishes, I will attempt a more literal and less incorrect version than I have hitherto feen ;-endeavouring to fill up the ellipses (in which its principal difficulty confifts,) from the general tenor of the foregoing chain of prophecies, of which this is the denouement or development; and from the preceding prophecies of Isaiah liii. and Moses in Deut. xxviii. of which this is the fequel and the amazing commentary, as it is the further illustration of the grand prophetic period of 2300 days in the preceding chapter, Dan. viii.

PROPHECY OF THE SEVENTY WEEKS.

Dan. ix. 20. "And while I was speaking and praying, and confessing my sin and the sin of my people Israel, and pouring forth my supplication before THE LORD my God, for the Holy Mount of my God; (i. e. the Holy City:)

21. Yea, while I was speaking in prayer; even the man Gabriel, whom I had seen in the foregoing vision (viii. 16.) fying swiftly *, touched me about the time of the evening oblation.

22. And

* How "fwift" was the "flight" of the Archangel Gabriel, we may judge from his being fent forth from the DIVINE PRESENCE about the beginning of Daniel's supplications, and arriving before they were ended!!!—See also 2 Kings, xx. 4.

Michaelis renders "defatigatus festinatione" — fupposing Gabriel was "greatly fatigued" by the length of his slight, and the haste that he made, so as to be "out of breath"—id est, "maxime defatigatus, and lantique similis"—!!!

By a flight alteration of a fingle letter, the prefent reading מעף מעף will become מעף מעף volans volando, "flying

22. And he informed me and spake to me, and said:

"O Daniel! I am now come forth to give thee skill and understanding:—[respecting the grand prophetic vision of 2300 days, viii. 13, 14. expressive of the duration of "the transgression of desolation, destined "to give both the sanctuary and the host (or people of Israel) to be trampled on "—by the Gentiles;—and which Gabriel had partly explained, in the third year of Belshazzar, B. C. 552, namely 14 years before the present vision in the first

" flying swiftly," as the repetition of the participle implies; and is made thereby strictly grammatical.

But MICHAELIS unfortunately deserted the Scripture of Truth — and the Hebrew verb expressive of "angelic flight" — Isa. vi. 6. — to wander after an Arabic fignification!

By a licence still more unwarrantable, DATHE, adopting the rash emendation of DOEDERLEIN, substituting a different verb as the root, renders "cum animi deliquium passus essem," "when I (Daniel) had fainted," viii. 18.—But surely the verb which he adopts, pp, no where in the Bible admits this sense; but rather, "consuluit, consultavit, annunciavit," &c. See Trommius Concordance, Second Part.

of Darius the Mede, B. C. 538.—But Daniel then "understood not" the vision. viii. 27.]

23. At the beginning of thy supplications, (ix. 3—21.) THE ORACLE issued forth, and I am come to expound: (for thou art highly favoured.) Therefore, understand the Oracle, and discern the Vision.

24. [A period of] feventy weeks is decided upon thy people and upon thy holy city: to complete the transgression, and consummate sins; and to cover iniquity, and introduce a righteousness of ages; and to seal up vision and prophecy, and to anoint the Saint of saints.

25. Know, then, and understand:-

From the issuing forth of the Oracle to restore [thy people], and to rebuild ferusalem, until the Anointed Leader, (1 Chron. v. 2. Heb. vii. 14.) shall be seven weeks and sixty and two weeks:—
(Thou shalt return, [i. e. thy people]; and [ferusalem] shall be rebuilt; both the street and the breach [of the wall], in stress

stress of times,) (Nehem. iv. 16. and vi. 15.)

26. And after the fixty and two weeks shall the Anointed be cut off, (Isa. liii. 8.)—And [thy people] shall not be his, (Exod. vi. 7. Numb. xvi. 5.)—A people of THE LEADER TO COME, shall destroy both the city and the fanctuary, (Matt. xxii. 7.): and its end shall be in a deluge: and until the end of the war, desolations are decreed. Dan. viii. 13.

27. But one week shall establish a [new] covenant with many [of thy people], (Jer. xxxi. 31. John xi. 42. Acts vi. 7.); and half of the week shall abrogate the daily sacrifice and oblation, (Heb. vii. 27.): and upon the pinnacle [of the Temple, shall stand] "the abomination of desolation," Matt. xxiv. 15. until the consummation [of "the days of vengeance," Luke xxi. 22.]: But then, the decided [desolation] shall be poured [in turn] upon the desolator." Dan. viii. 13. Isa. li. 22, 23. Luke xxi. 24.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

Although the scanty limits of this work will not admit of a critical detail of all, the authorities upon which this translation of the most abstruse and difficult prophecy perhaps of Holy Writ is founded; yet, to pass it over without explanation may appear presumptuous, and injurious to "the lucid order" that pervades the whole.

24. The magnificent opening of the prophecy seems to blend the fortunes of the Jews and of all mankind together; marking the grand period, destined, 1. " to complete the transgression and consummate the fin" of the Jewish nation;—" filling up the measure of the iniquity of their foresathers," in the rejection of Christ, or the "Anointed Leader."—2. "To cover (or expiate) the iniquity" of the human race, and to introduce "a righteousness of ages" by the atonement of Christ, and "the kingdom

dom of the God of Heaven," which he was destined to establish upon earth, over "all nations, peoples and languages;" and to be transferred, when time shall be no more, into eternity, Dan. vii. 13, 14. - And, 3. "To feal up vision and prophecy," when the grand period of the Patriarchal, Mosaical, and Evangelical Dispensations hould be fufficiently unfolded to mankind by CHRIST and his Apostles, before the end of the feventy weeks, or 490 years, A. D. 70.—And, 4. "To anoint THE SAINT OF SAINTS," - or " invest him with all authority in Heaven and Earth," - as "the Prince of Princes." Dan. viii. 25. matt xxviii, 18. Rom. 1, 3. Phil, 11, 7.

25. Sixty-nine weeks (= 7 + 62, or 483 years,) were to elapse from "the issuing forth of the Oracle," &c. until THE ANOINTED LEADER should "come" in judgment—"to destroy the City and the Sanctuary" of the Fewish People, no longer "his"—for their apostacy,—by "a people" whom he made the instru-

ments

ments of his vengeance—when he "came" according to the awful and concluding denunciation which closes the Old Testament - " to fmite the land with a curse" -by the Roman armies, which are called " his armies, fent forth to destroy those murderers "-" who killed the HOLY ONE AND THE JUST,"-and to burn their city," Matt. xxii. 7 .- as the unbelieving Jews themselves dreaded-" lest the Romans should come and take away our [holy] place, and nation," John xii. 48 .- And accordingly the Jewish war broke out in the middle of the seventieth week, A. D. 66, during the administration of Florus; and the city and fanctuary were destroyed by Titus, A. D. 70, exactly 490 years from the affumed commencement of the 70 weeks, and also of the grand prophetic period of 2300 days, B. C. 420.—" when the people were returned, and the city rebuilt, and the wall repaired, and the Tewish polity compleatly restored by Nehemiah's last reform of abuses." For, after

troubles communed in the administration of figures Flores, A.D. 64. and the war itself broke out In

11

his death, Judea was governed by its own high-priest and council, for the remainder of the *Persian* dynasty.

26. And after the fixty and two weeks, before specified, as the largest division of the 70, was THE ANOINTED [LEADER] "cut off" judicially, by an iniquitous sentence, in the midst of the one week, which formed the third and last division, and began with our Lord's Baptism, about A. D. 27,—"when he was beginning to be thirty years of age," and commenced his mission, which lasted three years and half until his crucisixion, about A. D. 31,-3

about A. D. 34, (about the martyrdom of Stephen,) a new covenant was established with many of the Jews, of every class; in the midst of which the Temple sacrifice was virtually abrogated by the all-sufficient sacrifice of the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the [repentant and believing] world."

But THE CHRIST was not cut off immediately after the fixty-two weeks; which expired,

fore between them and the Passion Week, may conveniently be filled up by two of the feven weeks, (or third division,) making 14 years; and the remaining five weeks, or 35 years, if put after the Passion Week, will complete the 70 weeks, without

Author gap, or redundancy.

This will, I trust, be found a simpler, more natural, and consistent solution of the chronological difficulties of this samous prophecy (k), than any hithute sprayoud.

XI. By a deplorable want of taste for the genuine sublime and beautiful, Eich-

(k) Although I do not concur with him throughout, I am happy to adduce a learned Jew, David Levi, the shrewd antagonist of that "man of war from his youth" Doctor Priestley—to vouch the principal points in my translation and interpretation of this samous prophecy.

1. He justly counts by weeks of years, with all the ancient versions. "These seventy weeks are without doubt 490 years,"—and he correctly supposes that they end with "the destruction of the Second Temple," though he incorrectly dates their commencement from "the destruction of the first." For B. C. 588 + A. D. 70 = 658 years.

Anonding A.D. 35, will complet de 2. He

horn cannot relish the nine first chapters of Isaiah.—" They have," says he, " the common character of the poetry of his country about that time; they are such as might

- 2. He understands the parenthetical prediction, verse 25, "Thou shalt return," &c. of "the continual troubles and alarms from their enemies, during the building of the Temple, and repairing the wall,"—as mentioned in Ezra iv. 1—12. and in Nebem. iv. 16.
- 3. The three clauses of the magnificent exordium of the prophecy—"To finish the transgression, i. e. IDO-LATRY;—to make an accomplishment for sin— (or to accomplish their sin,)—i. e. WHOREDOM;—and to make an atonement for iniquity, i. e. MURDER,"— shews what this learned Jew considers as the crying sins of his nation—"which they added to their former sins, instead of repenting, during the time of the Second Temple."—And he considers the long Jewish Captivity as destined "to bring in everlasting righteousness,"—or, "by means of the restoration of the Jews, to bring all nations to the knowledge of the ONE TRUE GOD," according to prophecy, Isa. ii. 2, 3. and xviii. 3. and Zephan. iii. 9.
- 4. "To anoint the Holy of Holies"—he understands, with some Christian divines, Prideaux, &c. of the consecration of the New Temple.—But that the application is personal—"To anoint or inaugurate the Saint of Saints"—is evident not only from the context

_ stb

might be expected from the fon of the grazier of Tekoah."—

Strange! is he infensible to the magnificent exordium?

" Hear

—"the Anointed Leader," which "LEADER" is CHRIST, the King of Ifrael, or "the King of the Jews,"—I Chron. v. 2. Micab v. 2. Matt. ii. 2—4. John i. 49.—Christ (Anointed) and King being considered as synonymous. See I Sam. ii. 10. (where the term is first used,) and Luke xxiii. 2.; and from his title of "the Prince of princes," "against whom the Roman power was to stand up," Dan. viii. 25.—but also from his kingdom being called "the kingdom of the faints," Dan. vii. 18—27.

5. By a gross anachronism, he supposes this "Anointed Prince" (or rather Leader) to be Cyrus, who gave leave to build the Second Temple, not "feven weeks," or 49 years from the destruction of the First Temple, but B. C. 588 — 536 = 52 years. And the prophecy itself was given "in the first year of Darius the Mede" and of Cyrus jointly, Dan. ix. 1. in the year B. C. 538.—when Cyrus therefore was come already!

6. And by a glaring inconfishency, he supposes this same personage—"the Anointed [Leader]" who was "cut off"—"after the fixty-two weeks"—(as predicted of HIM in Isa. liii. 8. in a prophecy expressly applied to Jesus Christ by the Holy Spirit, Ass viii. 29—35.—and also by John, xii. 38.)—to be meant of "King Agrippa, who was put to death (he fays)

For THE LORD hath fpoken:

I have nourished and brought up children;
But they have transgressed against ME.

The ox knoweth his owner,
And the ass his master's crib;
But Israel doth not know,
My people doth not understand."

Was

fays) by Vespasian, about four years before the destruction of the Temple, as was also his fon," A. D. 66.—thus imposing on himself, and on careless readers, another false Christ, and more false chronology. For, 1. This Agrippa, before whom Paul pleaded, Acts xxvi. could not "be cut off" by Velpasian in the year A. D. 66, which was the twelfth of Nero's reign, who teigned 14 years. 2. Agrippa and his fifter Berenice (the mistress of Titus) were both alive in A. D. 69. and affisted Vespasian against Vitellius. See Tacit. Hist. ii. 2-81. 3. Josephus cites two letters of Agrippa, written after his History of the Jewish War. And there are coins of King Agrippa, still extant, in the 11th, 14th, 26th, 29th, and 34th years of his reign; and after a long reign of 51 years, and an enlargement of his kingdom by Vespasian, he died in the third year of Trajan, A. D. 100!!!-See the curious STEMMA HERODUM ILLUSTRATUM, in Brotier's Tacitus, vol. ii. p. 370, 371.

Such is the contemptible ignorance or dishonesty of Josippon, on whose credit this idle tale of Agrippa is told

Was he insensible to that inimitable parable of the vineyard—the song of "the beloved" (David) Son of God—so sinely commented by the Chaldee Paraphrast, chapter

by Levi.—Had he looked at Gagnier's Latin Translation of Josephon Ben Gorion, anno 1706, p. 340, he would have seen an excellent consutation thereof in the Note;—and who thus well accounts for this "spurious Josephus" venturing to insert such a falsehood in his compilation:—"Quia apud Josephum, nulla postbàc [in Historia B. J.] sit mentio issus Agrippæ junioris, hinc Ben Gorion noster, ansam impunè mentiendi arripuit; quò magìs fabulosam suam bistoriam recentium Rabbinorum placitis accommodaret."

How is it possible for Levi, and literary Jews, to consider this as the work of "the true Josephus"—
"writing to the Romans in Greek, and to the Jews in Hebrew?"—Letter to Priestley, p. 61.—when the author asserts, in the body of his work, p. 100, that "he saw Julius Cæsar," p. 341; that he was present at the coronation of Vespasian; that he was crowned by "the Præsect of Rome," whom, says he, "the Latins call Pater, and the Greeks Patron"—i. e. "the Pope!"—and that "Cæsar [Vespasian]" flung "flores aurei," i. e. "gold florins," among the mob!—And, long surviving the age of Methuselab, he speaks familiarly of "Frantsa," or France; the "Seina," or the river Seine; the "Danishi," or Danish Land;

chapter v. and applied to himself, and to the ingratitude of " his own household," by JESUS CHRIST?

Was he incapable of conceiving the import

the "Anglishish," or English Nation; and even the "Irlanas," or Irish, who inhabit "Irlanda"!!!p. 1-280.

Indeed Gagnier, in his judicious preface to this curious and valuable, though spurious work, has incontestibly proved, that the real author could be no other than the celebrated R. Abraham Levita Ben Dior, written about A. D. 1161.

It was "the innocent blood," alas! of "JESUS OF NAZARETH THE CRUCIFIED," which Pilate deprecated : - this was that crying "MURDER" which brought down the vengeance of Heaven upon those "murderers," and "burnt their city,"-inflicting upon "them and upon their feed"-" great plagues and of long continuance, and fore ficknesses and of long continuance," - fo madly imprecated by " ALL THE PEOPLE "-poffeffed and infatuated - " HIS BLOOD be upon us and upon our CHILDREN"!!! - Matt. xxvii. 25.

Nor will their just doom be reversed, and this enormous "iniquity-or MURDER" be "atoned for"-(as Levi fo justly understands the clause) - " until their latter redemption by the MESSIAH," p. 46 .until " they repent and pray unto Him [for forgiven-

P 3 ness]; import of those illustrious prophecies, of the miraculous conception, and universal sovereignty, of Jesus Christ, in the 7th and 9th chapters, as interpreted and applied

ness]; as the Prophet Jeremiah observes: "And ye shall seek ME, and find ME, when ye shall search for ME, WITH ALL YOUR HEART. And I will be sound of you, saith THE LORD; and I will turn away your captivity; and I will gather you from all the nations, and from all the places, whither I have driven you, saith THE LORD," Jer. XXIX. 12—14.—according to the prediction of Moses, Levit. XXVI, 40. ratisfied by a prophet "greater than Moses"—our LORD himself, Matt. XXIII. 39.

7. Levi has literally rendered the Hebrew phrase—" And not to him,"—which he erroneously applies to his false Christ—Agrippa—" i. e. there shall be no more of him— for after his death there was no more kingly power to the Jewish nation to this day," p. 62.—But the true meaning of the concise phrase is well supplied by the Latin Vulgate:—" Et non erit ejus, [populus qui eum negaturus est]—And the people that shall deny him, shall not be bis,"—forfeiting the original compact, Exod. vi. 7.—" And I will take you TO ME for a people; and I will be to you for a God."—And the phrase is so understood, Numb. xvi. 5.—" To morrow, THE LORD will make known, who [belong] TO

HIM;"—which is rendered by the Septuagint version,

plied by the Archangel GABRIEL — to "the Virgin" Mary—"the highly-favoured Virgin"—and her "Holy Issue?"—Luke i.

And

and by Paul, 2 Tim. ii. 19. Elvo Kupi Tes; orlas, auls—
"The Lord shall make known who are his;"—or more literally in French—"Dieu connoit qui [font] a lui."—And in consequence of this rejection of his "peculiar people," Exod. xix. 5.—" the City and the Sanctuary were destroyed [by] the people of THE PRINCE that shall come,"—i. e. the Romans;—" all which was fully accomplished under Titus, who commanded them to demolish the walls, the houses," &c.—"All this was to come upon them"—" for the abominations which they had committed during both the first and second Temples;"—and the Jewish nation are now "labouring under oppression, misery, and almost universal contempt."

Such is the feeling language in which this learned but still "partially blind" Jew expresses the crimes and the punishment of his people—still suffering for their obstinacy!

8. His supposition that "the facrifice and the offering ceased from the Temple, three years and a half before its destruction, on account of the great troubles of the siege,"—is unfounded; for the siege did not commence till A. D. 70. Sunday April 22, at the close of the Passover, (which began that year on the 14th of

P 4 April.)

And how does he betray his own ignorance—when he idly afferts: "That the event indicated, (c. vii. 8.)—of the defiruction of the kingdom of Israel—(of which

April.) The Temple was burnt on Sunday Aug. 5, and the Upper City taken and burnt on Sunday Sept. 2, just a week before the great day of atonement; which could not be offered that year for the fins of the nation, because

THE TIME OF ATONEMENT WAS PAST !!!

See Brotier's curious detail of the particulars of the fiege, and of the havoc of the Jews. Tacitus Hist. V. Not. et Emendat. p. 588,

9. In the last and most difficult clause of the prophecy I differ from Levi, and the English translation which he follows:

The Hebrew Canaph, which both render "over-foreading," literally fignifies "wing;" and I conceive it to correspond to wservior τε ieps, "the pinnacle of the Temple," or perhaps "the battlement"—(Matt. iv. 5.)—of "the Holy Place,"—or Temple Court, where "the abomination of defolation,"—or the idolatrous Roman ensigns were planted,—Matt. xxiv. 15.—when "the City was surrounded by "their encampments,"—and its defolation "was nigh,"—Luke xxi. 20. And Matthew's translation—το βδελυίμα της ερημωσεως—εςως εν τοπω άδιω—is well supported by the lately published Chisian MSS. of the old Septuagint version

which Ephraim was the principal tribe)—within fixty-five years, has not corresponded with history?—It has most minutely corresponded therewith: for, from the first invasion of Israel by Tiglath Pilassur, king of Assyria, "whose spirit God stirred up to carry into captivity the Transfordanite tribes of Reuben, Gad, and Half Manasseh," for their earliest idolatries, 1 Chron. v. 26, about B. C. 741.—and was succeeded by Shalman-assur, who took Samaria, and carried into captivity the main

version of Daniel, which renders—και επι το legor, βδελυίμα της ερημωσεως εςαι — as in Dan. xii. II. where the
correcter Hebrew reading is preferved, Shikutz Shomēm, exactly corresponding to βδελυίμα της ερημωσεως,
in Matthew, the Septuagint, and Theodoret's version.—
Then, we are told, the daily facrifice of the Temple
actually was "taken away," which had been virtually
"abrogated," or its efficacy "ceased," 39 years before, by the all-sufficient Sacrifice of the spotless
"LAMB OF GOD;" of which the Temple sacrifices
were no more than "the shadow" or type.—And the
conclusion expresses the retaliation of divine vengeance
on "the desolator,"—according to the more judicious,
rendering of the margin of the English Bible—supported

main body of the ten tribes who composed the kingdom of Israel, B. C. 721, until Esarbaddon, who swept the land, and completed its desolation, B. C. 676, was precisely the prophetic term:—

"Within 65 years shall Ephraim be broken, That it be not a people!"

Such gross chronological blunders, as this German Professor of Divinity commits, would be inexcusable in that most ignorant of "Bible chronologists and misregulators of time"—Thomas Paine.

ported by the general tenor of the Old and New Testament,—when "the times of the Gentiles shall be fulfilled," Luke xxi. 24.

The infinite importance of the subject, both to the Jewish and Christian world, and an ardent wish to rescue this noble prophecy from the idle and unchronological comments of rabbinical and sceptical prejudice, and to separate the wheat from the chaff in this meritorious production of a Jewish co-adjutor and auxiliary against Unitarian Methodism, must atone for the length of this Note, which I would willingly submit to Levi's strictest scrutiny in his proposed "Review of the explanations given by Christian commentators," p. 65.

It is truly remarkable, that the canonical beeks of the Old Testament, which form the main pillars of the New, -Moses, fonah, Isaiah and Daniel, - formerly so revered in the ancient Jewish and Primitive Christian Churches—are those which are principally profcribed by the Philosophizing Schools !- Our Lord himself declares, " Moses wrote of ME," - and gave the twofold "fign of Jonah the prophet"respecting his own burial and resurrection on the third day, and the destruction of the Jews, exactly 40 years after his last denunciation, Matt. xvi. 4 .- And HE also foretold the spiritual blindness and infatuation of the Jewish nation, in the language of Isaiah, vi. 10. Matt. xiii. 15 .- which Paul again repeated, Atts xxviii. 25. And to his confidential disciples, our Lord communicated the "fign of the prophet Daniel," which was immediately to precede the destruction of the Temple and City of Jerusalem, in the " abomination of defolation,"-or the idolatrous Roman Enfigns,

Writers

figns, which were the abomination of the Jews, and the harbinger of defolation.

The same proscription extends also to the apocryphal book of *Tobit*, because it makes honourable mention of the prophecy of *Jonah*, which Tobit predicted was shortly to come; and his son Tobias, "before his death, rejoiced over the destruction of *Nineveh*," xiii. 15.

"And now, my fon, depart out of Nineveh, because that those things which the Prophet Jonah spake shall surely come to pass," xiii. 8.

This is an important testimony to shew in what high estimation this Prophet of Galilee was held by the Primitive Jewish Church;—as the powerful and instantaneous essect of his denunciation against Nineveh, even when he had only gone through a third part of the extent of that "exceeding great city,"—in the sudden repentance and humiliation of all its inhabitants,—unequivocally proves that he was received among the Heathen, as a Prophet

Prophet of THE MOST HIGH GOD. But, by an ominous infatuation, the Jewish Doctors, in our Lord's time, who "fearched the Scriptures," but "looked" through the mists of prejudice, determined that "out of Galilee cometh no Prophet;"—strangely forgetting our Lord's predecessor Jonah of Gath-hepher in Galilee, 2 Kings xiv. 25.—and likewise their successors the German Doctors of the present day;—while the prophet Daniel, held in such high estimation by Josephus and the Jewish nation in the deserge Christ, is now equally revised by Jewish and German Doctors.

Small reason then have the M. R. "to confole" either themselves or the Public on the small number of books—"which after all this "severe criticism" [of Eichhorn] it would at most be justifiable to expel from the present canon,"—if two of that number be "fonah and the Legend concerning Daniel."—Vol. xxiii. N. S. P. 497.

XII. Nor is the still more important canon of the New Testament treated with

apostolic age,

more reverence by the intemperance of hypercriticism.—Listen to the following round affertion of a "firenuous Unitarian" and Seceder from the Established Church—Evanson:—" That many of those Scriptures which form the most effential parts of the canon of the Apostate Church, must be fabulous and false, seems as certain as that the Word of God is true."!!!—Dissonances of the Four generally received Gospels, p. viii.

And accordingly this calumniator lops off, without scruple, all the Gospels but Luke's, and the principal of Paul's Epistles, because they militate against his favourite hypothesis of the simple humanity of JE-sus Christ.

But how does Priestley, startled at his pupil's extravagance of scepticism, repel such a round and reviling charge, in his alleged Vindication of the Authenticity of the Gospel of Matthew, &c.?—He denies that they are fabulous, but he grants that they may be false!!!—Second Letter to a Young Man, p. 40.

honest men, and, in the main, well informed with respect to what they undertook to relate, and yet write their several narratives with all the variations that we find in them;—(writing without any inspiration at all, and a considerable time after the events.)—Few persons have noted more real inconsistencies in the different Evangelists than myself, (as may be seen in the Dissertations prefixed to my Harmony of the Gospels.) But it never occurred to me that they furnished any objection to the authenticity of any of them."—Ibid.

Such is the curious mode of "vindication" adopted by this herefiarch:—he facrifices the credibility of the Gospels, to fave their authenticity! not leaving the latter worth defending.—The vindication furely is more ruinous than the attack:—For,

Though I will not contend, like fome over-zealous and hypercritical Divines, for the plenary inspiration of every " iota and every tittle" of the Gospels—(as, for instance,

stance, the old chronicles or genealogies quoted by Matthew and Luke, because they were merely historical records, which to suppose inspired compositions would be absurd, as defeating their original use and intention;)—yet surely "to run into the opposite extreme," and to affert "that the Evangelists wrote without any inspiration at all," is most "foolish" and idle; as well as revolting to the received opinion of all but "strenuous Unitarians," of the Priestleian sect.—We may indeed adopt, even from a Heathen Poet, that sage canon of criticism:

But, surely, to suppose that the Evangelists could "unfold the mystery of the Gospel"—the sublime, and in their sull extent, "incomprehensible" doctrines of the Christian Dispensation, absque afflatu divino — (in the language of Cicero)— "without

[&]quot; Nec DEUS interfit, nisi dignus vindice nodus Inciderit."—

[&]quot;Let not Divine agency be introduced, unless a difficulty worthy of such interposition shall occur."

" without divine inspiration"—that there is only one God and one Mediator between God and Man, a man CHRIST JESUS," " our Advocate" with the FA-THER, - and " another Advocate," THE HOLY GHOST, whom he expressly promised to send unto his faithful disciples, " to guide them into all the truth" of the Christian dispensation, - is to banish Divine agency where it was indifpenfibly requifite - to disclaim all " illumination from above" coming down from THE FA-THER OF LIGHTS :- a doctrine at which Socrates, Plato, and Cicero, would have shuddered with horror.—It is indeed " to render the Word of God," like their Pharifaical predeceffors, whom our Saviour upbraided, " of none effect, through their vain traditions," and vainer philosophy .-How mysteries, how prophecies, " which eye had not feen, nor ear heard, nor could enter into the heart of man to conceive." -" into which angels themselves are defirous to pry,"-could either have been conceived or communicated (and often in language



language unintelligible to the vehicles themselves) otherwise, is of all "real inconsistencies" the most glaring:—while those, of which this able and honest vindicator boasts that he has discovered so many in the writings of his venerable clients, when put into the retort of sober and skilful criticism, will be found to evaporate in smoke, and leave nothing but a mere caput mortuum behind, and an indelible stain on his character as a facred critic.

XIII. A single specimen may suffice for this Spicilegium.—By way of supporting the authenticity of Matthew's and Luke's Gospels, he rejects the important Introductions of both, as spurious interpolations!—because they obstinately and unbendingly militate against his favourite hypothesis of the simple humanity of Jesus Christ, by teaching the wonders of his miraculous conception and birth.

of the miferably curtailed Gospel in use



among the "beggarly" Ebionites, the lowest sect of Judaizing Christians, long fince despised and forgotten - which, he tells us, wanted the two introductory chapters of Matthew's Gospel, but, "with a flight variation, had a natural and regular beginning at the third chapter; which is also the case with that of Luke, without the change of a fingle word; (though there is not fo much external evidence of this Gospel having been originally without its present Introduction)." Second Letter to a Young Man, p. 46.—And in his History of Opinions, vol. iv. p. 102, (of which this elementary Letter is the extract or quintessence,) he styles them " very proper beginnings."

Notwithstanding all the fringe of untranslated or methodized Greek quotation that deck the pages of the pillars of Unitarianism, Priestley, Wakefield, &c. he has omitted to cite those very proper beginnings; and I am indebted for them to a disciple, Williams—in his free (but uncritical) Enquiry into the Authenticity of the

two first Chapters of Matthew's Gospel; for he unwittingly drew them forth from their prudent concealment, by an unguarded reference to Epiphanius's valuable account of the Primitive Heresies, vol. i. p. 138. Paris 1622. — who, most fortunately for the cause of our genuine Gospel, has given the beginning of the Ebionite Gospel:

Ή δε αρχη το σαρ' αυδοις ευαγελιο εχει' ότι εξενείο εν ταις ήμεραις το Ήρωδο το βασιλεως της Ιοβαιας—ηλθεν Ιωαννης, βαπλιζων βαπτισμα μεθανοιας εν τω Ιορδανη σοδαμω, &C.

"The beginning of the Gospel among them is thus: "It came to pass in the days of Herod the king of Judea"—" came John, baptizing the baptism of repentance in the river Jordan," &c.

Here, by a gross mutilation, instead of the "proper beginning" of Matthew's third chapter—Ev de tais huspais excivais—"Moreover, in those days,"—meaning the days or generation of Archelaus, Herod's son, who succeeded his father as Ethnarch

of Judea,-by a still groffer and more stupid anachronism, is substituted, " the proper beginning" of Luke's Introduction, i. s. who states the miraculous conception and birth of the Baptist as happening in the reign of Herod the King-full 30 years before his preaching and baptism, and 28 years after Herod "the King" was dead and buried !- For Archelaus, as we learn from Matthew, succeeded his father in the government of Judea, during the flight of the Holy Family in Egypt, which was " two years or under" from our Lord's birth; and John was born fix months before Christ, and began to baptize in his thirtieth year, as we collect from Luke; and Archelaus was deposed in the tenth year of his administration, as we learn from Tofephus.

Such is the difgraceful evidence, infinuated, but fuppressed, by a chronologer, a biographer, but an "over-strenuous Unitarian," like Priestley!!!

That it could not have escaped his notice, is evident from Hist. of Opin. vol. iv.

Q 3 p. 96,

p. 96, where he quotes the following important attestation of the principal heresiarchs of the Judaizing School, Cerinthus and Carpocras, (unwittingly establishing the authenticity of the beginning of Matthew's Gospel, namely the genealogy of Christ,) from the same page of the same edition of Epiphanius! "Vol. i. p. 138."

Ο μεν γας Κηρινθο και Καρποκράς, τω αυθω χρωμενοι δηθεν ωας αυθοις ευαγελιω, απο πης αρχης τε ευαγελιε καθα Ματθαιον, δια τυς γενεαλοδιάς βελονθαι ωαριζάν εκ σπερμάθος Ιωσηρ και Μαριας ειναι τον Χριζον.

"For Gerinthus, indeed, and Carpocras, using the same Gospel among themselves— [not "with the Ebionites," as Dr. P. incorrectly renders,]—from the beginning of the Gospel according to Matthew, by means of the GENEALOGY, wish to prove that THE CHRIST was of Joseph's and Mary's seed!"

XIV. And as Priestley has thus unwittingly brought to light the most powerful heretical

heretical evidence of Cerinthus, that violent stickler for circumcision, Acts xv. 1. condemned in the first Synod at Jerusalem, verse 14. according to Epiphanius-(for, his unfkilful rendering of wap' avlors, " with them," i. e. the Ebionites-would overturn his whole argument from the omission of the genealogy in the Ebionite Gospel, by the counter-evidence of Cerinthus and Carpocras - " a real inconfiftency" of the first magnitude, which I leave him to folve, if he chooses to adhere to his own translation rather than mine.) -in support of the authenticity of Matthew's Introduction: he has rendered the fame fervice to Luke's, as we have feen: and also the still more important attestation thereto, of Marcion-who was unquestionably a heretic " of learning and ability," as he reprefents-" and whose copy of Luke's Gospel began, as Epiphanius fays, at the third chapter - affording "a fuspicion" "that this was all that Luke wrote." Hift. Opin. IV. p. 103. Q 4

Who would not suspect from this, that Epiphanius acquiesced in the correctness of the Marcionite Gospel? And the reader may judge of my surprise and indignation when I looked at the quotation of Epiphanius, vol. i. p. 312. at the bottom of the page — which I now transcribe, and shall supply what he has omitted,—its literal translation!—

Ταυία σανία σερικοφας, απεπηδησε, και αρχην τε ευαγδελιε είαξε ταυίην — Εν τω σεντεκαιδεκαίω είει Τιθεριε Καισκρος, &C.

"Having curtailed all these, [i. e. the two introductory chapters of Luke's Gofpel] — Marcion set off, [from the third chapter,] and made this the beginning of his Gospel: "In the fifteenth year of Tiberius Cæsar," &c.

And as a further proof of Marcion's mutilation, we may remark, that he dropt the connecting particle δ_{ε} , "moreover."

— Ex Elsi ΔE werlemandemalw, &c. of the genuine Gospel,

Is this honest; is this fair dealing? not only to suppress, but unblushingly to pervert adduced evidence—to slander Epiphanius?—I cannot forbear retorting in the language of a shrewd Jewish antagonist, David Levi—and an honourable, because an open opponent of Christianity, (however feeble his argument.)—See his Letters to Dr. Priestley, 1787, and his farcastic Hebrew Motto, addressed to the Unitarian School, from Jerem. xiv. 14.

that you have attempted to missead your readers, under the appearance of sincerity and good-will; and that by jumbling truth and falsehood together in such a manner as not to be easily separated by persons of ordinary capacities, and which are what the bulk of a nation generally consist of."—
"This is such an absurdity, that I am surprised and astonished when I restect, how it was possible, that a Divine and a Philosopher, of your distinguished rank in the Republic of Letters, should overlook [it.] But, if I am not greatly mistaken, I verily

I verily believe, that the honour of Jesus, or the propagation of Christianity, are things of little moment in your serious thoughts, notwithstanding all your boasted sincerity.—If I have erred, I beg of you to bear with me; for it is the love of truth, that obliges me to speak out."

That David Levi has not erred in his judgment, the foregoing Spicilegium may evince, to all intelligent and unprejudiced Jews and Christians.—And forry I am, that the same love of truth obliges me to declare, that David himself, even "little David," as he humorously distinguishes himself, encountering this "Goliath in controversy,"—has erred in turn, and "jumbled truth and falsehood together,"—in his overweening zeal to vindicate Judaism and depreciate Christianity; as even the foregoing remarks on his exposition of the samous prophecy of the 70 weeks may evince.

The time is coming, when a strict, impartial, and scientific "Review of all the Prophecies concerning the MESSIAH, from Moses

Moses to Malachi, compared with the Acts of Jesus recorded in the New Testament, will irrefragably prove, that they have been altogether fulfilled in His perfon," and altogether in no other—when it shall please God, in his own good time, to remove "the veil" still cast over the fewish and Christian Scriptures, by human traditions and human authority, blended heterogeneously with divine revelation.

XV. Nor is Doctor Priestley's Creed implicitly or unanimously admitted to contain all the articles of Unitarian saith:
—and he is too ready to obtrude himself officiously on the Public, as the unwarranted and unauthorized sponsor of the opinions of his brethren of the various Unitarian sects.—Listen to the following excellent strictures of the independent Wakefield, putting in his caveat against the rejection of Matthew's and Luke's Introductions: Enq. p. 47.

-" Some, I know, have been disposed to dispute the genuineness of this part of Matthew's

Matthew's narrative; but upon no premifes, I think, that will warrant fuch a dangerous conclusion. The Ebionites, indeed, rejected the two first chapters of this' Gospel, because their notion of the human generation of Christ could not otherwise. be digested. St. Luke's account was equally incompatible with this scheme; and therefore, to avoid the appearance, I prefume, of too much fingularity and prejudice, they disavowed with confistency enough all the three other Gospels." It will fuffice to observe, that Hegisiphus acknowledged thefe chapters to be genuine, (Iren. i. 26. Euseb. E. H. III. 19, 20.)that they are found in all the old [unmutilated] MSS. (1)—and are retained in the Syriac, Latin, Coptic, Æthiopic, Arabic and

⁽¹⁾ In the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, Antiquities, vol. i. p. 121. is a curious and valuable Memoir, read Nov. 20, 1786.—on a newly discovered fragment of a most ancient manuscript of Matthew's Gospel, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, written in round and square uncials, like the Alexandrian, Ephrem and Cambridge MSS. and most fortunately

and Persic versions. They rest therefore upon the same soundation as the other Scriptures, and should be regarded with equal respect, until better proof of their spuriousness can be produced.

Surely we may now retort on the herefiarch his own pointed motto, addressed to his most intemperate disciple Evanson, whose extravagance of scepticism would, as he justly remarks, cut up all historical evidence both sacred and profane by the

nately supplying desiciencies in them; especially the visit of the Magi to Jerusalem. See the fac-simile taken from Matt. ii. 15, 16.—where the permutation of the vowel e and the diphthong as—as in "evenexon" for "evenouxon," is also customary in the most ancient MSS. extant, and found likewise in one of the Corcyvian inscriptions. Vide Diarium Ital. p. 424.

This precious fragment, which contains a confiderable part of Matthew's Gospel, was ordered by the College Board to be engraved, from the curious fac-fimile—furnished by the learned and lynx-eyed librarian Doctor Barret—who discovered it, under written, under some modern Greek MSS.—And surely, if of "the fixty-four pages" which he has decyphered, no less than "fifty-nine contain parts entirely wanting in

roots — with a flight interpolation, and Milton's translation thereof:

Expende HANNIBALEM: quot libras in duce fummo'
Invenies?

Atqui vultus erat multa et præclara minantis— Dic aliquid dignum promissis!

——" On the other fide, up rose
Belial, in act more graceful and humane:
A fairer person lost not Heaven: he seemed
For dignity composed and high exploit;
But all was false and bollow!"——

XVI. I shall close these cursory gleanings, with the last, and not least respectable on the German list, the celebrated GRIES-

the Alexandrian,"—to withhold fuch a treasure from the literary world is utterly unpardonable; especially when the authenticity of Matthew's Introduction has been so peremptorily impeached, and which this Manuscript goes fully to establish.—Unfortunately for the cause of literature in Ireland, the University has no fund appropriated to printing, as in Oxford and Cambridge.—But even this is no excuse for a delay of thirteen years!—Surely, if their sinances will not afford the expence, it might, and I am persuaded would be, gladly supplied by private subscription—even in IRELAND, where Sacred Literature, unpatronized and neglected, still languishes.

BACH,

BACH, to whose valuable labours we owe a useful manual edition of the New Testament, and an excellent selection of various readings, ingeniously appreciated by different sigla, but sometimes unfortunately disgraced by hypercriticism.—I shall select one or two instances of most moment to the Christian faith.

As the Evangelist John states the antecedent character of Jesus Christ, under the title of δ λols — the oracle, by way of eminence, in his sublime Introduction, i. i. whom he personifies as δ λols to Set, "the oracle of the Deity," Rev. xix. 13.—and expressly afferts, that $\Theta cos nv \delta \lambda ols$ —" A God was the oracle" (m) — where Priestley, betraying gross ignorance of the Hebrew Scriptures,

(m) In that noble and copious language, the Greek, the definite and indefinite fignifications of words are eritically diffinguished by the insertion or omission of the article à "the," borrowed from the Hebrew with "bua," as our English most probably from the emphatic has "eth," which reversed is plainly "the."—Unfortunately that imperfect dialect, the Latin, taken

Scriptures, observes, that "the word Logos was probably much talked of at that time," IV. p. 102.—not knowing that it was talked of at least from Abraham's days, under the title of Dabar Iah-ōh, "The Oracle of the Lord," Gen. xv. 1.—So Paul, in his sublime recapitulation of the antecedent, human and subsequent characters of Jesus Christ, describes him under the same title of "A God," in the following celebrated passage, 1 Tim. iii. 14. more literally translated:

hoping to come to thee foon; but lest I delay, that thou mayest know how thou shouldst conduct thyself in Gon's House,

taken by a rude and uncivilized people from the most ancient Doric or Æolic Greek, wants the article entirely: hence a deplorable confusion has been introduced into the Theology of the Latin Church; unavoidably confounding, under Deus, both 'O Osos, "THE [SUPREME] GOD" or THE DEITY, with Osos, "A GOD"—or any "POWERPUL" being, subordinate to THE SUPREME—Angels, Heroes, &c.—This remark is of the utmost consequence to rational and scriptural theology.

(which

(which is a congregation of the Living God) [as] a pillar and bulwark of THE TRUTH. And confessedly, great is the mystery of THE TRUE RELIGION: A GOD was manifested in flesh (John i. 14.), was justified in fpirit, was feen by angels, was proclaimed among Gentiles, was believed on in a world, was taken up in glory."

But Griefbach, preferring the various reading OS of the Alexandrine manufcript, (which he mounts as a rider, on the received ΘΕΟΣ, or by contraction ΘΣ,) -has miferably mangled the fense of the passage:-1. being forced to refer 'OX, " who," to the foregoing antecedent \$70-AS " a hillar," which is applied by Paul to Timothy, as it is to the chief Apostles " James, Peter and John," Galat. ii. 9 .-" But THE ROCK is CHRIST," I Cor. x. 4. -And who (contrary, I am perfuaded, to Griesbach's intention,) is thereby excluded from being the nominative case to the enfuing verbs, εφανερωθη, εδικαιωθη, &c. whether 'O's be referred to the next antecedent Στυλω, or to the remoter Oinw Θes, "God's House,"

House," or " Congregation of Believers on the LIVING GOD," as explained in the parenthesis. - 2. Griesbach is also forced to mispoint the passage, to accommodate it to his new reading 'OS, putting a full flop after Zwilos; and thereby limiting it to the antecedent STUNG, which begins the new fentence in his edition.—And, 3. his hypothesis, that OE was more likely to be changed by unskilful transcribers into ΘΣ, than the reverse, is contradicted by experience: for the diacritical marks in the latter contracted word may eafily be defaced or obliterated, in fuch ancient MSS. as the Alexandrine, by lapfe of time, failure of ink, and perhaps still more by critical curiofity exercifing not only the fight but the touch, without any finister intent .- And, 4. Griefbach himfelf brings fufficient vouchers for the received reading Ocos, from the venerable Ignatius—in the phrase, Θευ ανθρωπινώς φανερυμενυ, " A God being manifested in human form." And most expressly from the Apostolical constitutions - Θεος Κυριε, ο επιφανεις ήμιν εν σαρχι,

tapu, - " LORD GOD, who didft appear unto us in flesh." - And from Cyril of Alexandria - Tis o ev σαρκι φανερωθεις; n δήλον ότι σανη και σαίως ό εκ Θευ Παίρος λοίο, έτω γαρ εςαι μεγα το της Ευσεδιας Who was He, manifested in MUSHPLOY. flesh? Certainly it is plain, that it was wholly and absolutely " THE ORACLE FROM GOD THE FATHER;" for fo, " great will be the mystery of the true religion."-And Justin Martyr declares: Απεςειλε λοδον, ίνα ποσμω φανη, ός δια αποςολων πηρυχθεις ύπο εθνων επις ευθη - [GOD THE FATHER] fent forth THE ORACLE, that he might appear to the world; who baving been proclaimed by Apostles, was believed on by Gentiles."

From all the comments on this famous text, cited by *Griesbach* himself, it is evident that the *Primitive Fathers* read either Θ_{505} or $\Lambda_0 I_0$, which are tantamount.

A still more unwarrantable mutilation of the Sacred Text occurs in Griesbach's edition of Coloss. ii. 2. where he expunges no less than five most important words, was Halpos was to Xpiso—to which are plainly

in apposition — τε μυς πριε τε Θεε — " the mystery of THE DEITY-even the Father, and of THE CHRIST;"-in whom (CHRIST) are hidden all the treasures of the wisdom and of the knowledge [of THE DEITY]. -" For," (as the Apostle afterwards explains, verse 9.) " in Him (CHRIST) refideth all the plenitude of the Godhead, corhoreally,"-i. e. not figuratively, but fubstantially.—And not only is the mutilation ruinous to the fense of the passage, but in defiance of a whole host of Authorities, both of Ancient Versions, MSS. and Fathers—whose flight variations, as to the other words, yet all without exception retaining 78 Xpg 8, or ev To Xpg w-establish incontrovertibly the idleness of the mutilation, even from the evidence furnished by Griesbach himself.

Such editorial temerity (to wave any further inflances,) furely is most highly reprehensible, furnishing no slight suspicion, that the judgment of this laborious collator has been warped unawares by the fascinating influence of German Illuminism.

-Affording himself, to all editors of Sacred Scripture, an awful warning, and a striking lesson, taught by the Apostle in the ensuing verse 4, of the faid chapter:

Τείο δε λείω, ίνα μη τις ύμας παραλοδίζη αι er wilaroholia.

"But this I fay, that no one might impose on you by specious reasoning," - or fuch fallacies as Logicians call " paralogisms," - for the Apostle uses the verb warahosigouas plainly in the technical fense, being himself admirably skilled in ancient dialectics; and all fophisms are indeed reducible to haralogifms, or faulty arguments, either in the expression, or in the sense; of which even this fummary infpection has furnished some glaring instances in both kinds.

XVII. Such is the nostri farrago libelli - the strange " medley " of variations, contradictions, real inconfistencies and downright absurdities, gleaned with a sparing hand from the motley pages of French Philosophism, German Illuminism, and English Unitarianism, and reduced to a small focus of illustration and comparison, in "our" honest, and I trust not illiberal "Satire,"—in which I have scrupulously endeavoured—as I shall render an account of my Inspectorship before the great SEARCHER OF HEARTS—

--- "Nothing to extenuate; Nor fet down aught in malice:"

not ferupling to inspect the failings of the Orthodox, no less than the offences of the Heterodox; divesting myself, as much as possible, of all undue prepossessions for the former, and prejudices against the latter, -Even these few pages, or extracts of infidelity, may furnish alarming internal evidence, to corroborate the testimony of those truly respectable witnesses, Barruel and Robifon - touching the tremendous existence and wide spread of that systematic conspiracy to " crush" Christianity, planned by the arch infidel Voltaire, and executed in its various departments by his confederates and emissaries, and difciples;

ciples;—many of whom, it is charitably to be hoped, will not finally be rejected by that Jesus of Nazareth, whom "they perfecuted;"—and for whom, I trust, his prayer and apology, breathed forth during his sharpest agonies on the Cross—

"FATHER, FORGIVE THEM! FOR THEY KNOW NOT WHAT THEY DO."

may be found effectual, at the last day, "to cover"—"their involuntary sins, negligences and ignorances."

If I have spoken, at any time, with severity of some of the highest names in the Republic of Letters—be it not imputed to overweening conceit or malignant depreciation of their well earned same;—but only to an ardent wish to remove from ERROR the mischievous weight of their undue authority; and to that "virtuous indignation" which even Jesus Christ, and his Apostles, did not repress, upon great and solemn occasions; and which it is perhaps impossible for human nature

ABOVE,"—and "quenching" the HOLY SPIRIT," and "denying THE LORD JESUS CHRIST, who redeemed us with his precious blood;"—and incurring the guilt of that "fear of man, which bringeth a fnare."

Nor can they, on whom the greatest severity of animadversion has fallen, reasonably complain, if they be "condemned out of their own mouths," or brought "to confute each other." — Scarcely any but retorted censures will be found in the course of so laborious, difficult, and trying an Inspection, as the scrutinizer of this will find it to be;—and I shall conclude it with that "warning voice," addressed by Wakefield to the Clergy of the Church of England—of whom I am one—from choice—as approaching the nearest (n) of any I have been hitherto able to inspect,—towards

⁽n) In the present day of "trouble, and of rebuke, and of blasphemy,"—when the Articles of the Established Church are "every-where spoken against," it may

towards the pure model of the Evangelical Church, — and now retorted on himself, and on the Philosophizing Church in general; with earnestness mingled with compassion,

may not be superstuous to remark, that they were originally intended as Articles of Separation from the groffer errors of the Church of Rome, and of wide and liberal accommodation to the principal Reformed Churches, still strongly tinctured with the dogmas of Romanism, in several inferior points.—But they are founded on the glorious principle of PROTESTANTISM,—the right of private judgment in matters of faith—and disclaiming human infallibility; — profess to be built upon the rock of Holy Writ—containing therein the seeds of gradual reformation from time to time, according as the Scriptures come to be better understood; and thence tacitly recommending sober, cautious, and skilful criticism of the Original Scriptures, as the ground thereof.—As will appear from the following:

Art. 6. "HOLY SCRIPTURE containeth all things necessary to falvation: fo that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of the faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation."

Art. 8. "The three creeds, Nicene Creed, Athanafius's Creed, and that which is commonly called the Apostles' Creed, ought thoroughly to be received and believed;

compassion, for their ill-founded " feacession" from "HIM who hath the Oracles of eternal life,"—and from his Reformed Church:

" COME OUT OF HER, MY PEOPLE,

believed; for they may be proved by most certain warrants of Holy Scripture."

Art. 20. "It is not lawful for the Church to ordain any thing that is contrary to God's Word written; neither may it so expound one place of Scripture, that it be repugnant to another. Wherefore, although the Church be a witness and a keeper of Holy Writ, yet, as it ought not to decree any thing against the same; so, besides the same, ought it not to enforce any thing, to be believed for necessity of salvation."

These are rational, these are liberal Articles of Religion;—according to which, as the main foundations, all the rest are to be interpreted, and, if need be, corrected, wherever, to sober and enlightened criticism, and the general sense of the best and wisest members of the Established Church, they appear, in any respects, to be repugnant to the tenor of Holy Scripture, carefully compared with itself throughout, from Genesis to Revelations.—And it is upon this golden canon of comparative criticism, that The Inspector has, to the best of his abilities and information, conducted his Biblical researches, as in duty bound:—seeking reasonable evidence of the reasonable faith required of him.

THAT YE PARTAKE NOT IN HER SINS, AND THAT YE RECEIVE NOT OF HER STRIPES." Wakefield's Enquiry, p. 349.

May he, and " many bright ornaments of religion, humanity and learning, who are unable to extricate themselves from their Antichristian bondage, into THE GLORIOUS LIBERTY of the Sons of GoD," -" after a feries of intense meditation, and unremitted study of the Scriptures," " beginning," like Wakefield, " their enquiries at a period when felfish confiderations feldom operate," - but too early, perhaps, for mature judgment - and a comprehensive view of the amazing outline of the Patriarchal and Evangelical scheme of Revelation, - and sometimes misled by private fancies, and rooted in error by the vanity of authorship - listen to the following admirable "discharge of a Christian Philosopher's duty,"-translated from Wakefield's final citation of Justin Martyr:

Oon durauis, wpolpetaueroi vuas, areuduroi oidauer

οιδαμεν λοιπον ονθες καν ύμεις απιζείθε το γας

"Having endeavoured, as much as in our power, to convert you; we know that we are not accountable in future, although the districte: for our [duty] is done and discharged."

27 AP 65

THE END.